

# THE LANCET

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No. 2752.

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THREEPENCE  
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**LINNEAN SOCIETY.**—The COUNCIL will, in OCTOBER NEXT, proceed to appoint a LIBRARIAN.—Candidates must be competent to sub-edit the Society's Publications under the superintendence of the Secretaries.  
Particulars may be obtained on application in writing to the Secretaries, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.  
B. DAYDON JACKSON, Senior Secretary, Linnean Society.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, E.G. F.S.A.

The LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.R.S. F.S.A.  
ANNUAL MEETING AT LINCOLN, 1880.

TUESDAY, July 27, to MONDAY, August 2, inclusive.  
GENERAL PROGRAMME.

The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

*Presidents of Sections.*  
*Antiquities.*—President: Sir C. Anderson, Bart.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D. F.S.A.; J. L. Fytche, Esq. F.S.A.  
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*Archæology.*—President, the Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, D.D. F.S.A.; Vice-Presidents, M. H. Bloxam, Esq. F.S.A.; Rev. Proctor Venables.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING.

TUESDAY, July 27.—The Mayor and Corporation will receive the Institute at an inaugural Meeting. President's Address. Luncheon by the Mayor and Corporation. Afternoon, visit to Lincoln Castle, and general inspection of the City. Sectional Meetings at 8.30.

WEDNESDAY, July 28.—Morning, Sectional Meetings. Excursion by rail to Gainsborough, by road to Stow. Home by rail from Stow Park station. Conversations at 9 in the County Assembly Rooms by the Royal Archaeological Institute.

THURSDAY, July 29.—Annual Meeting of the Institute. Inspection of the Cathedral. Afternoon, Sectional Meetings. Reception at Risholme by the Right Rev. the President, at 8.30.

FRIDAY, July 30.—Excursion by rail to Grantham, Skefford, Hockington, Boston, and Tattershall.

SATURDAY, July 31.—Morning, Sectional Meetings. Excursion by rail to Southwell, Newark, and Haxton. Sectional Meetings at 8.30.

SUNDAY, August 1.—Service in the Cathedral.

MONDAY, August 2.—Morning, Excursion by road to Navenby, Welbourn, Leadenham, Brant Broughton, and Somerton Castle. Evening, General Concluding Meeting.

Information regarding the general and local arrangements of the Meeting may be obtained from the Rev. G. T. Harvey or the Rev. A. R. Meddison, Vicars' Court, Lincoln. Tickets for the Meeting will be issued and all information required during the Meeting will be given at the County Assembly Rooms. Price of Tickets, for Gentlemen, 1s. (not transferable), for Ladies, 6d., entitling the bearer to take part in all the Meetings and Proceedings of the week, to visit the Museum and all other objects of interest which may be thrown open to the Institute. Two Tickets of Admission, to hear the Address of the President of the Meeting, will be presented to each purchaser of a Guinea Ticket, and one such Ticket to each purchaser of a Half-Guinea Ticket.

Tickets of Admission to all the Sectional Meetings and the Museum only, price 3s. (transferable).

Extended particulars of each day's proceedings will be issued on July 27th together with an illustrated Handbook of the places visited during the Meeting.

Accommodation may be obtained at the White Hart, near the Cathedral, the Saracen's Head, near the Stone Bow, and the Great Northern and Albion Hotels, near the Station. Information respecting Lodgings may be obtained from Mr. J. Baxxton, Exchequer Gate, Lincoln.

By Order of the Council.  
ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

16, New Burlington-street, London, W.

## SCIENCE CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the SCIENCE CLUB will be held on the 30th inst., at six p.m., to empower the Committee to ELLECT a further number of MEMBERS, at an Entrance Fee of 2s. 6d., and an Annual Subscription of 4s. 6d. for Town and 3s. 6d. for Country Members.

The Members will dine together in the Club-House after the Meeting, at seven p.m.

Science Club, 4, Savile-row, W. (Signed) EDMUND NEISON. DOUGLAS H. GORDON.

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SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1880.

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## LITERATURE

*James Outram: a Biography.* By Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, C.B. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

OWING to his eminent public services and a private character of almost fabulous purity and chivalry, a peculiar interest will always attach to the name of Outram. His career was remarkable even in India, for he started with no adventitious advantages, and during the earlier part of his life he was almost continuously under the censure of some superior or another. His education, which he received first at private schools at and near Aberdeen and afterwards for a short time at Marischal College in that city, was apparently not of a high order. Especially does he seem to have been destitute of any natural facility for using his pen. In physique, too, nature was niggardly to him, for at the age of sixteen he was only five feet one inch in height, and even when he had entered his twentieth year he is described by his brother Francis as "the smallest staff officer in the army." Subsequent growth to five feet eight inches he attributed to fever and sickness generally. Early bent on a military career, he at the age of sixteen, through the interest of one of his mother's friends, Capt. Gordon, member for Aberdeenshire, obtained a direct cadetship, and landing in Bombay in August, 1819, was gazetted to the 1st Bombay Grenadier N.I. Nevertheless he was first posted to the 1st battalion 4th N.I., with which he did duty for a few weeks. In December of the same year, however, he was appointed to the 1st battalion 12th N.I., and seven months later, when only seventeen years of age, became acting adjutant of that corps. In January, 1822, he was appointed permanently to the adjutancy, having apparently retained the acting adjutancy up to that time. Passing over his numerous attacks of illness, alternating with assiduous performance of regimental duty and countless hunting exploits, we come to his first experience of field service. At the close of 1824 it was found necessary to send a force into the Kittur country to put down some rather serious disturbances. James Outram, being on leave at Bombay, joined the expedition as a volunteer, and was attached to the 3rd N.I. as commander of the light company. In that capacity he volunteered to lead the storming

party when it was resolved to carry the fort of Kittur by assault. The assault, however, did not take place, as the garrison surrendered at the last moment. In February, 1825, he rejoined his battalion, which had been lately converted into the 23rd Regiment. In April, disturbances having broken out in the western districts of Khandesh, and the rebels having established themselves in the hill fortress of Malair, Lieut. Outram on the 5th of April marched in command of 200 men of the 23rd and 24th N.I. to dislodge them. After a forced march, Outram received information which induced him to take on himself the responsibility of capturing the place by a *coup de main* before the strength of the insurgents had become consolidated. He sent 150 men to make at night a false attack in front, while with the remaining fifty, under his personal leadership, he fell by surprise on the rear. The enterprise was completely successful, the place was taken, the garrison driven out; and followed up closely by the sepoys and a few horsemen who had been collected by the civil officer, the insurgents fled to the hills, losing many men in their flight.

"As the infantry had now marched upwards of fifty miles in little more than thirty-six hours, Outram found it necessary to halt them soon after dawn. But the horsemen continued the pursuit so far as the nature of the ground permitted; scouts were despatched to ascertain the point of rendezvous selected by the scattered foe, and, at night, the chase was resumed. The insurgents were a second time surprised; many were slain, numbers were taken prisoners, and the rest, throwing down their arms, fled to their respective villages. A rebellion which had caused much anxiety to the authorities was thus crushed ere the troops intended for its suppression had been put in motion, and the plunder of Untapor was restored to its lawful owners."

This was his last exploit as a regimental officer, for he was at once placed at the disposal of the Political Officer in Khandesh for the purpose of raising and commanding a police battalion of Bhils. The Bhils, estimated at one-eighth of the population of the province, were divided into the comparatively civilized dwellers in the plains and the fierce, intractable robbers of the hills.

"One authority, admitting two sides to the picture, speaks of them in the following terms: 'Small in stature, lean and wiry, these Bhils are capable of great endurance, and from constant exercise their senses of sight and hearing are wonderfully acute. They seem, in their natural state, like the Bushmen of Africa, scarcely men, but rather a link between the human species and the wild creatures among whom they live. Robbers and marauders by natural descent, for long their hand was against every man and every man's hand against them. Hunting, varied by plundering and cattle-lifting, was their normal trade. There was something noble in them too; they were, in fact, the Rob Roys of India and, like our Rob Roy, they for a long time actually levied black mail from the inhabitants of the open country. Proscribed by Government and hunted down, they were killed by hundreds, but never subdued.' Of those who were essentially hill-men, it may be said that, prior to the formation of the British collectorate of Khandesh, no coercion or persuasion had, from time immemorial or according to any tradition extant, succeeded in drawing them from their mountain abodes and fastnesses."

The history of Outram's success in dealing with the Bhils is one of the most attractive chapters, not only in his own eventful life,

but in the history of India. He began by first showing the Bhils the power of the British Government. He applied to the local authorities at Malegaon for troops, and failing, on his own responsibility led a detachment of thirty bayonets from an outlying quarter against a fastness where a large body of rebels had assembled. Surprising the enemy at daybreak, he so imposed upon them by his audacity and skilful dispositions that they fled in every direction. Following up the beaten foe promptly, he kept them on the move, and reinforcements having been obtained, the haunts of the Bhils were occupied and their strength for the time broken. Outram laid the foundation of the corps which he was ordered to raise through the medium of the prisoners taken in the skirmish above mentioned.

"I thus effected an intercourse with some of the leading Naicks, went alone with them into their jungles, gained their hearts by copious libations of brandy, and their confidence by living unguarded among them, until at last I persuaded five of the most adventurous to risk their fortunes with me, which small beginning I considered ensured ultimate success."

This was in May, 1825, and on July 1st, 1826, his battalion consisted of 308 men. In April, 1827, he had an opportunity of testing their value. A gang of marauding Bhils were doing much mischief, and endeavouring to draw together the disaffected. Without waiting for orders, Outram marched with twenty-seven of his men against the marauders, and, with the assistance of some friendly villagers, defeated and routed the enemy.

His sporting exploits whilst in the Bhil country explain to a great extent the wonderful ascendancy which he obtained over the wild people under his rule.

"In 1833, in the month of April, when encamped at Sirpur, the villagers gave Outram information of a tiger that had been marked down in the thorny *jungle* to the north of the village. This part of the country was plain, and there was no hill or ravine near. Outram started on foot, spear in hand, a follower carrying a rifle, and some six others bows and arrows. The tiger broke ground on their approach; Outram followed him up on foot for three miles, and eventually speared him to death. This act, it is affirmed, has never been equalled, before or since, in Khandesh."

On another occasion a tiger having taken refuge in some bushes, Outram prepared to receive the beast's onset in the manner thus described by one of the party:—

"There he stood, spear in hand, like a gladiator in the arena of a Roman amphitheatre, ready for the throwing open of the wild beast's cage. The bushes were set fire to, and the tiger, by no means relishing the smoke, came puffing and blowing like a porpoise, every five or six seconds, to get a little fresh air; but scenting the elephant, he was always fain to retreat again. This sort of work went on for some time, and bush after bush blazed away without producing the desired effect. I could not have stood the suspense when life was at stake. At last there was a low angry growl, and a scuffling rustle in the passage. The tiger sprang out, and down descended the long lance into his neck, just behind the dexter ear. With one stroke of his powerful paw he smashed the spear close to the head. There was a pretty business. Mr. Tiger one step below, with the steel sticking in his neck, which by no means improved his temper, had gathered his huge hind quarters below him for a desperate spring and my friend, armed after the fashion of the

South Sea Islanders, standing on a little mound, breathing defiance and brandishing his bamboo on high.

Eventually the tiger was shot by some of the party. Outram had some narrow escapes. Once, while pursuing a tiger on foot, his companion being on horseback, the animal charged, seized Outram, and rolled down the hill with him.

"Being released from the claws of the ferocious beast for a moment, Outram with great presence of mind drew a pistol he had with him, and shot the tiger dead. The Bhils, on seeing that he had been injured, were one and all loud in their grief and expressions of regret; but Outram quieted them with the remark, 'What do I care for the clawing of a cat!' This speech was rife among the Bhils for many years afterwards, and may be so until this day."

In 1835 Capt. Outram was transferred as Political Officer to the Mahi Kanta, a district of Gujrat, where he remained two and three-quarter years.

On the whole he secured the approbation of Government, though he was occasionally snubbed for being too energetic, warlike, and plain-spoken. His next field of action was Scinde and Afghanistan, whither he proceeded at the commencement of the first Afghan war as extra *aide-de-camp* to Sir John Keane. Though ostensibly only on the personal staff of that general, he in reality acted as a political officer from the first, and rendered valuable service in the collection of transport and supplies. He was nevertheless, as was his custom, always to the front when any fighting was going on. His romantic and energetic chase of Dost Mahomed was unsuccessful, but only owing to the treachery of the Afghan chief accompanying him. When on the eve of entering Bamian, where Dost Mahomed was supposed to be with two hundred staunch adherents, a sort of informal council of war was held, and the following extract from his journal shows what was decided on:—

"It was resolved that on the Ameer turning to oppose us, of which, on our overtaking him to-morrow, as we expect to do, there can be no doubt, the thirteen British officers who are present with this force, shall charge in the centre of the little band, every one directing his individual efforts against the person of Dost Muhammad Khan, whose fall must thus be rendered next to certain. It being evident that all the Afghans on both sides will turn against us, unless we are immediately successful, this plan of attack appears to afford the only chance of escape to those who may survive; and it is an object of paramount importance to effect the destruction of the Ameer, rather than to permit his escape."

Placed temporarily at the disposal of the envoy, he made a successful expedition into the Ghilzai country at the head of a mixed column of the Shah's troops. As a volunteer on the personal staff of General Wiltshire he distinguished himself at the capture of Kelat. After its fall he carried, by the direct road through the Kelat country to Sonmiani on the Arabian Sea, duplicate despatches. This idea was suggested by himself. Disguised as an Afghan, and with only five native attendants, he accomplished the distance of 355 miles in eight days, escaping many perils, and only saving his life by the rapidity with which he travelled. He got nothing for Ghuzni, but obtained a

brevet majority for Kelat. Appointed Political Agent in Lower Scinde, at the beginning of 1840 he arrived in Scinde to take up his appointment, and during the three following years he was engaged in the most arduous and responsible work, part of it performed in Southern Afghanistan. General Nott, who was on the outbreak at Cabul entrusted with supreme political power, treated him with dry discourtesy, and Lord Ellenborough hated soldier politicians. His only reward therefore for his untiring activity and undeniably great services was a cold, formal letter of thanks and remand to regimental duty. For some years after he was more or less under a cloud as regarded the Supreme Government. Sir Charles Napier, however, thought and reported highly of him, and at Sir Charles's request he was promptly sent back to Scinde as commissioner for the arrangement of a treaty with the Ameers. He was on the point of starting for England, but, ever ready to sacrifice private considerations and wounded pride to duty, he at once rejoined Sir Charles Napier. The most memorable incident in this part of Outram's career was the defence of the Hyderabad Residency. Major Outram was senior officer present, and to him the credit of the defence was assuredly due. With, however, his usual generosity, he desired Capt. Conway, the officer in command of the escort, to write the despatch. Sir Charles Napier returned it, and ordered Outram to write one, on the ground that as his "diplomatic functions had ceased with the first shot fired, it was his duty to report as senior officer present." Outram, while loyally carrying out Sir Charles Napier's instructions, did not conceal from the latter his conviction that the treatment of the Ameer was harsh, unjust, and impolitic. Sir Charles at the time respected Outram's scruples, and was on the most cordial terms with him. A paper war, however, afterwards arose, in which Sir Charles displayed the utmost bitterness. How sincere Outram was is proved by the fact that he distributed the whole of his large share of the Scinde prize money, nearly 3,000*l.*, among various charitable institutions. In the spring of 1843, after an ovation at Bombay, he went to England on leave; but the autumn of 1845 found him in Lord Ellenborough's camp in the North-West. Lord Ellenborough refused to grant him an interview unless he specified its object, but soon after offered him the political and revenue charge of Nimar, an appendage to Indore. This appointment, though vastly inferior to the offices he had lately held, he had the good sense to accept. Six months later he resigned his appointment, and was at Bombay on his way home when disturbances broke out in the Southern Mahratta country. Outram volunteered his services, and he was ordered to join the force sent to put down the revolt. After spending a fortnight in camp, he was appointed Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta country. He declined, pleading the treatment he had received, and expressing his intention to resume the career of a regimental officer. On this Col. Ovens was appointed in his stead. That officer was, however, captured by the rebels, and Outram was, therefore, obliged to continue his functions of special political officer.

It is of a part with his whole life that he urged Col. Ovens to propose that he should be released and Outram take his place. Col. Ovens, with equal nobility of character, declined to entertain the idea for a moment. For his political and military services during the campaign he was appointed Resident at Sattara. From 1845 till 1847 he remained at Sattara. The next three and a half years were spent as Resident at Baroda, with the exception of a few months' sick leave to Egypt. He was, unfortunately for himself, too honest and energetic to please the authorities, and eventually was ordered to resign. On this he took furlough to England. Succeeding to a great extent in vindicating himself before the Court of Directors, he returned to India, and, visiting Calcutta, was appointed by Lord Dalhousie Honorary A.D.C. to the Governor-General and re-appointed to the Residency at Baroda. This was a great triumph, and the more so as Lord Dalhousie intended him for Aden, and only sent him to formally assume office at Baroda in order to emphasize the opinion he entertained of Outram's conduct and services. After less than a year at Aden Outram was selected by Lord Dalhousie for the highest political office in India, viz., the Residency of Lucknow. In the letter in which he announced this intelligence to his mother, he renewed his entreaties—entreaties commenced many years before—that she would allow him to make her comfortable:—"I hope this will find you comfortably settled for the winter, ....but with a carriage and maid; this I must now assume the privilege of insisting on." Col. Outram arrived at Lucknow at a critical time, namely, on the eve of the annexation of Oude. In the instructions which accompanied his appointment he was ordered to inquire into the state of the country, in order that the Governor-General might decide whether repeated warnings had produced any effect, and whether annexation could, with justice to the inhabitants and due regard to our responsibilities, be any longer deferred. Col. Outram had only arrived at Lucknow on December 5th, 1854; in March, 1855, he submitted an exhaustive report. He wound it up by stating it to be his opinion that it was the duty of the Government to annex Oude. In the following February he was required to carry his recommendation into effect, and very tenderly, though firmly, did he perform the ungrateful task. In May, 1856, he proceeded to England in a very bad state of health; a little rest in England and the stimulus of the appointment to command the Persian expedition sufficiently revived him to render him capable of returning to Bombay before the close of the year. We shall not inflict on our readers any remarks concerning the somewhat uninteresting campaign which followed. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to saying that by his conduct of it Sir James Outram—as he had now become—proved that he was as able a commander as he was a gallant soldier and efficient political officer. He thoroughly secured the devotion of all ranks, and he well merited their affection, for he was ever occupied with their comfort and welfare. Col. Haldane, late 64th Regiment, relates:—

"Soon after it fell dark, I was walking at the side of my regiment when a horseman rode up to me and inquired why I was not riding. I



told him that my pony was carrying the blankets &c. of myself and a brother officer, and that I had no second horse. He then began questioning me as to how the men liked marching by night instead of by day, and on similar matters. When leaving me, he turned and said, "There is a spare horse of mine behind: if you like to ride it, you are very welcome." He then rode off. Seeing he was followed by a number of officers, I began to suspect that it was either the General (whom I had not seen before) or one of the Head Quarter Staff. The next instant Hudson our adjutant came up and asked me if I knew who had been talking to me, and told me then that it really was Outram himself. A few hours later we were attacked by the enemy. The General had a fall from his horse and was stunned; the battle of Khush-áb took place, and it might well have been supposed that Sir James would scarcely remember his good-natured offer to one of the subalterns of his army. Yet one afternoon, about three weeks afterwards, I was walking with Capt. Morphy through the camp at Bushire, when we met the General, who stopped to speak to my companion, and presently turned to me, and said—"You never got that horse after all!" This proved that not only did he remember the offer made, but that he had actually taken the pains to find out if I had been able to avail myself of his kindness. It was such traits in his character that endeared him to all who had the honour and pleasure of serving under him."

Of his share in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny it is unnecessary to write, for the particulars are familiar to the public. In April, 1858, Sir James Outram left Lucknow for Calcutta, to take his seat as a member of the Governor-General's Council, where he remained till the end of July, 1860, when he quitted India for ever. The chapter which deals with his tenure of office as member of Council is particularly interesting, but we can do no more than mention some of the views which he advocated. He was opposed to a staff corps and in favour of a local European force. He urged the advisability of retaining Addiscombe on an enlarged scale as the Military College for India. He was opposed to the system of attaching young officers for the first six months to European corps. He pointed out the unadvisability of excluding from the amnesty any rebels except those who had murdered Europeans.

"He not only wished for the elevation to the Peerage, Knightage, and Baronetage of many native gentlemen, but he would like to see established by her Majesty a new 'Order of Victoria,' for which natives and Europeans, whether in her Majesty's service or not, should be eligible."

He was strongly opposed to the amalgamation of the Royal and Company's armies. He recommended that in competitions for commissions "proficiency in swimming, riding, fencing, and field-sketching should be a *sine quâ non*." Returning to England after forty-two years' service with broken health, he died at Paris in 1863, and a public funeral in Westminster Abbey worthily closed his long and honourable career.

*A Consul's Manual and Shipowner's and Shipmaster's Practical Guide in their Transactions Abroad.* Compiled by L. Joel, of H.M.'s Consular Service. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE office of consul as existing at the present day, if we may rely on the accuracy of Mr. Joel's "introductory remarks," is essen-

tially the offspring of modern commerce and modern requirements. It is true that there were in the Republic of Pisa, as early as the tenth century, magistrates called "consuls of navigation," whose duty it was to decide commercial questions; but there is no suggestion that these officers were entrusted with the performance of any duties beyond the limits of their own little community. Guy de Lusignan, however, is said to have allowed the Marseillais to have consuls in his possessions in Palestine, and about the same time Modena and Lucca had reciprocal consular establishments. There must have been some approach to the modern system on the shores of the Mediterranean in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, for we read that during that period, or part of it, the Lombards, Venetians, and Catalans had consuls in various places, whose general functions were to decide commercial questions, to look to the due observance of treaties and conventions, and to maintain the rights and privileges granted by the rulers of the states to which they were accredited to the merchants and other subjects of the states which sent them out. Mr. Joel's earliest mention of English consuls relates to the seventeenth century, when an author well informed on commercial matters wrote thus:—"The Pope doth, for trade sake, allow a gentleman at Civita Vecchia the title of consul for the English nation, to see that mariners, who are apt enough to give offence, be not wronged or abused." This statement is taken from 'The Merchant's Map of Commerce,' by Lewis Roberts, published in 1638; and we learn from the same source that the Levant Company maintained, and paid salary to, six consuls at six several places, and, "to wait upon these and their factors," the company "gave pay to forty janisaries and twenty druggermen or interpreters." These six officers, who were scarcely consuls in the present sense of the word, since they represented a company and not a sovereign state, resided respectively at Aleppo, Tripoli, Chios, Algiers, Tunis, and "Petrus in Morea," and were "strengthened with command from the fort and durano of the Grand Seigneur, not only for their peaceable living, but also for the quiet enjoying of their privileges granted unto them as afore said." At the same time the English, French, and Venetians had vice-consuls "at Cilicia, or Scanderoon." As an indication of the circumstances that were held to call for the presence of consular officers in Mohammedan countries, it may be mentioned that, by the terms of a treaty made between Great Britain and Tripoli in 1676, no subject of the King of Great Britain was permitted to "turn Turk or Moor (being induced thereto by any surprisal whatsoever)," unless he voluntarily appeared before the dey or governor with the English consul's "druggerman" three times in twenty-four hours' space, and every time declared his resolution to "turn Turk or Moor."

The general custom among the maritime powers of Europe of appointing consuls *inter se* appears to date only from the eighteenth century, when the importance of such officers for the promotion of trade and the more effectual protection of persons and property seems first to have met with

the common recognition of civilized nations. At the present day, in Turkey, Egypt, China, and Japan, the principal British consuls have judicial authority, and their functions and powers are defined by treaty; but in other countries this is not the case, and a consul's action is dependent, to a great extent, on his own judgment, while his ability to decide legal disputes and to aid his countrymen in various ways is only co-extensive with his powers of persuasion. We agree with Mr. Joel in thinking that the example of some other nations might be followed with advantage in respect of defining the international rights and functions of consuls by treaty. Many of their duties, however, require no international compact, having relation exclusively to British subjects and to official departments at home. Thus, a consul may give advice and assistance to his countrymen abroad, may marry them, register and report their births, marriages, and deaths, and represent their grievances to the British minister at the foreign capital, without requiring any special permission from a foreign court or legislature. To define these and other duties relating to British subjects and British property is the general scheme of Mr. Joel's work, and in some respects he has succeeded fairly enough. He has collected a good deal of scattered information relating to the various branches of his subject, and if there is not much that is original in his book, there is at least a convenient arrangement of existing materials. It may be added that the latter half is of much practical value, containing as it does a glossary of mercantile terms in five languages, a collection of merchant shipping and other forms, comparative tables of money, weights, and measures, and definitions of the most important legal terms relating, directly or indirectly, to the carrying on of trade by sea.

Having said thus much by way of praise, we regret that we are not able to speak of Mr. Joel's book in terms of unalloyed commendation. A compilation, to be really a creditable performance, should show clearly at every point the sources from which its various facts are gathered, but this is by no means the case with the book before us. This circumstance is the more remarkable that Mr. Joel, by his occasional allusions to Acts of Parliament and the like, shows that he is not unaware of the importance of reference to authority. Yet the reader may turn over his pages by the score without meeting with any such reference, and must, as a general rule, but for some antecedent knowledge of the subject, remain entirely ignorant as to the amount of weight that should be attached to the precepts laid down. Thus, at p. 35 it is stated that the consul is to transmit annually to the Secretary of State a true copy of all entries of marriages made during the preceding year, but there is nothing to show that this is, in fact, a provision of the Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 68, though that Act is alluded to in the previous page. At p. 40 we find "Duties connected with the Royal Navy," accurately set forth very possibly, but without an attempt at a reference, and therefore without any means of verification. The same may be said of "Public and Private Correspondence," "Consular Officers to execute In-

structions from Diplomatic Officers," and other titles too numerous to mention. In parts ii., iii., iv., v., forming nearly half the book, the reader will recognize, somewhat dwarfed and disguised, it is true, a very old acquaintance—the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, with its long train of amending Acts down to the present day; but it is only once in fifty pages or thereabouts that any Act is referred to, and then, as a rule, it is only mentioned as bearing on some special point. The greater part of this portion of the book is printed with inverted commas, as if quoted from some authoritative source, and it may be conjectured that it is merely a reprint of the "Instructions to Consuls" issued by the Board of Trade under the authority of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1855, s. 16, &c., but we have not succeeded in finding any statement to that effect. The particular subdivision of this part of the book which relates to naval courts is headed "General Instructions," but the reader is left to guess for himself who the instructor is. At p. 76 and p. 82 a certain "schedule to the Act" is mentioned, but we must pursue our researches elsewhere if we would know what Act is meant. There is, again, too much appearance of the materials having been gathered together in a heap and sent off to the press without very careful examination on the part of the author. If the reader should turn to "section 4, paragraph 1, of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876," mentioned at p. 86 as providing that the Board of Trade shall prepare a book or books containing instructions for dispensing the medicines and medical stores on board ships, he will be rather surprised to find that there is nothing about medicines or medical stores in the Act referred to, which is the indirect outcome of Mr. Plimsoll's memorable efforts for the protection of British seamen, and relates almost entirely to the powers and duties of the Board of Trade in respect of unseaworthy vessels. At p. 214 occurs the title "Salvage by Her Majesty's Ships," but it is clear that the second and third paragraphs under that heading relate to other salvage also; and Mr. Joel might easily have ascertained that the last-mentioned paragraph is founded on section 497 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, which section in the Act itself comes under the title "Salvage (General)." At p. 29 it is stated that "the 20th section of the Consular Act, 1825," empowers consuls to perform notarial acts and to administer oaths and affirmations; but Mr. Joel would have done well to add that these powers are extended by 18 & 19 Vict., c. 42, to vice-consuls, acting consuls, pro-consuls, and consular agents, and that certain special provisions on the subject of oaths before consuls and vice-consuls are contained in the Crown Suits, &c., Act, 1865. Mr. Joel is a consul himself, and writes professedly for consuls, but it is difficult to suppose that he wishes to leave the junior members of the service in the dark! A little more attention to details, and a resolution to collect all the information that can be got at by research, and not merely to reissue that which comes ready to hand, would make Mr. Joel's handsome-looking volume a more practical and in every way a more satisfactory book.

*Documents illustrating the History of St. Paul's Cathedral.* Edited, for the most part from Original Sources, by W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D., F.S.A. (Camden Society.)

THE Council of the Camden Society have laid the student of English history under another debt by the publication of this carefully edited volume. The unique position which St. Paul's has always occupied among our institutions must needs give to its history an importance and significance which that of no other English cathedral can claim. Every other ecclesiastical edifice in England, not excepting Canterbury, has had a life apart, so to speak, from the life of the nation. We can conceive the great march of social, intellectual, or religious progress going on and leaving the fabric of Canterbury or York, or Lincoln or Norwich, scarcely at all affected by the struggles and storms and revolutions of the body politic. In point of fact all other English cathedrals are monuments of the existence of that *imperium in imperio* which was a standing menace to the nation's rulers, and whose glory and whose shame it was that it offered a perpetual inducement to the timid, the indolent, and the half-hearted to stand aloof from the great struggles for liberty which patriots dare not leave. But the very stones of St. Paul's are eloquent, the nation's history is stamped upon them. As the old order changes, so do the very form and fashion of St. Paul's change with it. With the fall of the monarchy the old cathedral crumbles to ruins; with the fall of episcopacy the bishop's palace disappears; with the Restoration and the beginning of a new era a new St. Paul's rises, the enormous *débris* of the structure that had passed away being incorporated, however, with the stupendous pile that another age was to look upon with fresh hope and pride. Thus for Englishmen every new discovery or any new fact that serves to make the history of St. Paul's more familiar to us, and helps us to connect the present more closely with the past, must always possess a peculiar interest. Dr. Sparrow Simpson's name is so well known, his opportunities for antiquarian research so favourable, and his industry so great that his readers might feel sure a labour of love like this would be executed in a scholarly way, and that his sagacity would unearth many things which even the scrutiny of practised students had hitherto overlooked. No one will be disappointed in the results arrived at. If Dr. Simpson has not succeeded in adding many new facts to our previous knowledge, he has, at any rate, furnished novel and valuable illustrations of much that still remains but imperfectly known, and he has rescued for the hearing ear and the seeing eye some of those hints and whispers, those light murmurs from the voices of the past, which often tell more than the louder and the bolder tongues that merely repeat the common tale which "everybody knows."

The documents in this volume consist of thirty-six articles of a very miscellaneous character, they extend over a period of five centuries, and they deal with matters as sublime as the life of a canonized saint and as lively as the tune of a street ballad. Dr. Simpson has thrown them together with little regard to method, but they fall roughly into three groups: 1. Those which are con-

cerned with matters purely ecclesiastical or religious; 2. Those which serve to illustrate the political and constitutional history of England; 3. Those which have to do with the structural and architectural history of the fabric.

In the first group the reader is presented with a series of indulgences granted by various bishops and popes in favour of such as shall assist in the reparation or adornment of St. Paul's by their gifts or legacies. Dr. Simpson prints eight of these as specimens from a collection numbering no less than seventy-six, which are still preserved in the Muniment Room, and which were issued between the years 1201 and 1387. We could have wished that a brief abstract of all these indulgences had been given, for though there is no doubt that the learned editor has exercised a wise discretion in the choice of his materials, yet it is difficult to believe that there was not some peculiar circumstance or occasion which in most cases suggested the granting of these indulgences just at the time they were severally published. The document which Dr. Simpson prints as a Bull of Urban IV. is of no great interest. But is it a Bull, and not rather a *Breve*? In the latter case it is easy to see why it should not be found in the 'Bullarium Romanum.'

In this first group of articles, too, the reader comes upon what Dr. Simpson himself would probably consider as his "great find." Students of early English liturgies know too well that few mysterious disappearances have been more complete than that of our old diocesan "Uses" or service books. There is good reason for believing that in minor points of ritual, and in such matters as special services, commemorations, collects, and litanies, there was far greater diversity and far more freedom in the several dioceses than is generally supposed, and that the same kind of liberty was allowed as exists among ourselves in the selection and use of the hymns and anthems we sing in our churches. The evil genius of ecclesiasticism, which is for ever encroaching in the direction of a hard and narrow uniformity, gradually but sternly repressed every tendency towards freedom of worship, and all that was peculiar in the diocesan service books was eliminated. Hence few things are rarer than such fragments of the older Uses as exhibit any distinctive features, and liturgiologists will therefore hail with exceeding joy the discovery of two offices, "the only known relics of the Ancient Use of St. Paul's Cathedral." They are but slight fragments, after all; but there are occasions when we must be thankful for small mercies, and the Office for the Commemoration of SS. Peter and Paul, together with the Office of St. Erkenwald, has certainly an interest and value of its own. The collection of collects, too, which Dr. Simpson gives, was well worth printing. It appears to have been transcribed by a certain Thomas Batmanson, a *protégé* of Bishop Bonner's, who was Vicar of Kensington in Queen Mary's time. The Office of Thomas of Lancaster is less noteworthy as a specimen of fourteenth century devotion than as affording us a remarkable instance of the way in which the clergy, in a time of profound irritation and discontent, lent them-



selves to the popular side, and threw their influence into the scale against the Crown. It is a suggestive document and deserved to be reprinted. Clearly clerical politicians were not to be trusted with the liberty of drawing up special services, when political capital might be made out of the "martyrdom" of some demagogue or charlatan whom the ecclesiastical party of the hour thought fit to support. As for Thomas of Lancaster, he was a sullen traitor, without patriotism or a policy or even ambition, and, as Prof. Stubbs puts it, "by every recorded act of his life he is shown to be cruel, unscrupulous, treacherous, and selfish." Yet when he got his deserts the clergy were not ashamed to give it forth that miracles were being wrought at St. Paul's in his honour, just as the very next year miracles were said to be wrought at Bristol in honour of Henry de Montfort and Henry Wyllington, after they, too, had been hanged. Possibly a commemoration of these worthies may be found in the archives of a western diocese one of these days.

Under the second group of articles may be classed such matters as the Chronicle of St. Paul's, the Kalendar and List of Obits, and the curious "Ordinance for the Election of a new Prioress at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate," which dates at the beginning of the thirteenth century. With regard to the Chronicle, Dr. Simpson makes no mention of another Chronicle of St. Paul's, now in the possession of the Corporation of Axbridge. It would be well to know if any comparison of the two has been made, and wherein, if at all, they differ. Dr. Simpson's Chronicle illustrates very remarkably the audacious attitude of the Papacy towards the Crown of England during the shameful reign of Edward II., and the way in which the whole ecclesiastical patronage of the country was virtually taken out of the king's hands.

To the general public, however, as distinct from that inner circle of students who presumably form the majority of the subscribers to the Camden Society, by far the most attractive portion of Dr. Simpson's volume will be the latter half, in which the reader gains some insight into the vicissitudes in the history of the fabric of St. Paul's. Of the early conflagrations in the building there are only brief notices, and though the earthquake of 1382 evidently wrought very serious mischief, yet of that, too, there is no detailed account, and only brief and incidental allusions to it occur, as, e.g., in the indulgence issued by Archbishop Courtney in 1387. But Dr. Simpson has printed for the first time from Bishop Grindal's Register the official report upon the fire of 1561, and has, moreover, reprinted a most graphic account of that disastrous event, which was translated into French and Latin, and was widely circulated on the Continent; for the destruction of the old spire of St. Paul's was the destruction of one of the wonders of the world to the men of the sixteenth century, and as such was an event big with serious omen. Old St. Paul's never recovered the great fire of 1561, and Dr. Simpson's remaining articles enable us to trace the melancholy progress of decay. It is a deplorable story, and, though we read it here in a very fragmentary form, there is a pathos about these

original documents and a reality which gives them an eloquence that the mere storyteller never seems to rise to. We want no padding to set off the picture of greed and rapacity which meets us in the discovery that, as early as 1577, the vaults under the choir were let by lease to one Justinian Kydde, and that "the sheds lately called Jesus Crowdes and other premises" had long before been "in the occupation of John Cawoode, stationer, deceased." Half a century goes by and things do not mend; on the contrary, a vault under the Chapter House had by this time been let by the Dean and Chapter to one Mr. Sands, "Keeper of the Green Dragon Tavern on the other side of the way"; while the minor canons, anxious to make the most of their rights, "had also let a vault belonging to them; a baker had constructed an oven in one of the buttresses. Houses had been built close under the church, imperilling its very walls"; and even the funds that were collected for the "restoration" of the venerable pile disappeared no one knew where. Clearly the Dean and Chapter had a great deal to answer for; the disgraceful profanation which had set in long before the Commonwealth times must have been the result of continued neglect and selfish apathy on the part of the authorities. Such a condition of affairs as that which the following extract reveals to us does not grow up in a day:—

"Upon Sundays and all festival dayes the boys and maids and children of the two neighbouring parishes presently after dinner come into the church; then they play in such manner as children use to do till dark night, and hence cometh principally that inordinate noise which many times suffereth not the preacher to be heard in the choir."

This was in 1631. Is it to be wondered at if ten years afterwards the order went forth that "the Bishop of London's house near St. Paul's" be used as a prison, or that the Deanery should be handed over to the notorious Dr. Burgess as a residence, or that—oh, the grim satisfaction!—Dr. Burgess himself should have found that even in his new abode things were not all that could be wished, inasmuch as Mr. William Parsons, a trunk-maker, had thought fit to erect two tenements upon the Deanery premises, and—malignant that he was—refused to pay rent for the same to Burgess or any one else?

A few months after this old St. Paul's was turned into a monstrous cavalry stable, and so continued to be used as late as 1651, when a proclamation printed by Dr. Simpson orders the soldiers "to forbear playing at nine pins and other sports, from the hour of nine of the clocke in the evening till six in the morning, that so persons that are weake and indisposed to rest may not be disturbed."

A hundred years after the conflagration of 1561 St. Paul's must have exhibited an enormous mass of ruins, though the huge enceinte was almost as closely packed with habitations and as densely populated as the Roman amphitheatre of Nîmes was within the memory of men still living.

"Restoration" happily was out of the question, and when Charles II. laid the foundation stone of the present cathedral in 1675, with the self-same mallet as was used by

the Prince of Wales so recently at Truro, a new St. Paul's began to rise like a phoenix from the ashes of that which had passed away.

*Edgar Allan Poe: his Life, Letters, and Opinions.* By John H. Ingram. 2 vols. (Hogg.)

A TASK which has been to Mr. Ingram something more than a duty or a labour of love, which has, indeed, had the solemnity of a mission, is now successfully accomplished. Six years ago an arduous portion was finished when an edition practically complete of the works of Edgar Allan Poe was given to the world. Far from answering the purpose of vindicating the fame of Poe was, however, the prefatory memoir Mr. Ingram was able to affix to that edition. Six further years have been necessary to investigate, co-ordinate, and arrange the information concerning the life of Poe, which has been drawn from all available sources, and those portions of his correspondence which survive and are accessible. Practically, then, the life of Poe now given to the world may be regarded as final and definitive. Little temptation is, indeed, offered to travel again over ground which Mr. Ingram has explored with conscientious fidelity and untiring perseverance, and has mapped out with accuracy so patient that, as Lamb says of Drayton's 'Polyolbion,' he "has not left a rivulet so narrow it may be stepped over without honourable mention." If one or two tracts remain concerning which nothing is known, these may be dismissed as inaccessible.

It is pleasant to congratulate Mr. Ingram upon the close of his labours. Seldom has a duty so arduous and so necessary been discharged with equal loyalty and zeal. If Griswold's poison is not now neutralized, an antidote is provided to which all may have recourse; the malignancy which prompted the most Judas-like of modern treacheries is exposed, and the full baseness of what Graham, the proprietor of *Graham's Magazine*, of which Poe was editor, calls "an immortal infamy" stands revealed.

Profoundly interesting from commencement to close is the biography now given to the world. It is marred by inelegancies of style and by oversights which will have to be corrected in a future edition. These are, however, wholly forgotten by the sympathetic reader, over whom the record of Poe's life exercises a measure of the strange fascination which belongs to his writings.

That Mr. Ingram should be free from that besetting weakness which no biographer probably, except Griswold, wholly escaped was not to be expected. It is in the very nature of things that Mr. Ingram's work should be a vindication as much as a memoir. When noticing the publication of the collected works, we gave some particulars of the misrepresentations to which Poe was subject. So short are, however, human memories, so quickly does a new generation spring up, and so unsafe is it to assume in the majority of readers the possession of special information, that it may be pardonable to give in the fewest possible words the particulars of the offence with which Griswold is charged. On the death of Poe on the 7th of October, 1849, his mother-in-law, his most devoted

friend, placed in the hands of Rufus W. Griswold the whole of his papers. From these Griswold, animated by a malignancy which nothing could satisfy, extracted a life of Poe, which was published in 1850 with the third volume of Poe's works. This memoir, false and scurrilous in all respects, was circulated wherever a knowledge of the poet extended. Its statements were accepted as authoritative, and the memory of the poet was blackened throughout two continents. How powerless to uproot an opinion once formed were the protests of N. P. Willis and other friends of Poe may be supposed by those who know how swiftly a lie circulates and how slowly behind it travels the contradiction. An Englishman, Mr. Moy Thomas, appears to have been among the first to point out the necessity of a serious and enduring vindication of the memory of Poe from the slanders of Griswold; a second Englishman, Mr. Ingram, has now completed the task.

Under these circumstances it is perhaps pardonable that the biography of Poe now published should present a picture of its subject so highly coloured that the darker traits in his character have all but disappeared. It is none the less to be regretted that the memoir is less a rehabilitation than an apotheosis. The gloom and sorrow which overshadow at times the life of Poe, where they are not direct visitations of fate, seem a portion of the poet's inheritance.

We poets in our youth begin in gladness,  
But thereof come in the end despondency and  
madness.

That any form of misconduct on the part of Poe conduced to this state of affairs is barely conceded. A more robust treatment of the subject would, on the whole, have been better. Such, while it left Poe's character free from the degrading and dishonouring accusations that have been brought against it, would have carried to the minds of not a few in whom doubt is begotten of revolt the conviction that in most respects of morality Poe stood above rather than below the level of civilized and cultivated humanity. This is all that is required. At what period Poe took to excess in drink, in opium, or in both is comparatively unimportant. That excess there was his warmest friends and admirers concede. His own plea is not more valuable or satisfactory than that ordinarily supplied in cases of similar misconduct. In a letter to Mrs. S. H. Whitman he states:—"I have absolutely no pleasure in the stimulants in which I sometimes so madly indulge. It has not been in the pursuit of pleasure that I have perilled life and reputation and reason. It has been in the desperate attempt to escape from torturing memories." If the desire to escape from torturing memories were a justification of excess, life, when a certain age was passed, would be one mad carnival. In a letter assumably subsequent he says: "I am constitutionally sensitive—nervous in a very unusual degree. I became insane, with long intervals of horrible sanity. During these fits of absolute unconsciousness I drank—God only knows how often or how much. As a matter of course, my enemies referred the insanity to the drink rather than the drink to the insanity." An unhelped-for cure, temporary of course, came, as he said, with the death of his

wife, to a state of affairs for which the vicissitudes of her fatal illness were principally responsible.

In no Philistine spirit and with no want of consideration for Poe, but rather in the conviction that his character is strong enough to stand upright beneath the burdens it has to bear, we assert that the statement that he drank in "fits of absolute unconsciousness" can have no possible weight. A man in such a state knows nothing. The amount that he drinks he must subsequently learn from others, and it is not easy to believe that those near him, whether he were at home or abroad, would continue to supply him with stimulants. Few words ever spoken bear signs more obvious of the kind of casuistry men employ in defending before others their own actions. Sooner than admit a plea like this we would accept the characteristically subtle and whimsical defence of Baudelaire, that the best work of Poe required for its perfect development a renewal of the drunkenness in which it was begotten. So curious and ingenious, if preposterous, is this theory, we may be pardoned for transcribing from the prefatory memoir by Baudelaire to his translations from Poe the sentences in which it is enunciated:—

"Or il est incontestable que—semblable à ces impressions fugitives et frappantes, d'autant plus frappantes dans leurs retours qu'elles sont plus fugitives, qui suivent quelquefois un symptôme extérieur, une espèce d'avertissement comme un son de cloche, une note musicale ou un parfum oublié, et qui sont elles-mêmes suivies d'un événement semblable à un événement déjà connu et qui occupait la même place dans une chaîne antérieurement révélée,—semblables à ces singuliers rêves périodiques qui fréquentent nos sommeils,—il existe dans l'ivresse non-seulement des enchaînements de rêves, mais des séries de raisonnements, qui ont besoin, pour se reproduire, du milieu qui leur a donné naissance. Si le lecteur m'a suivi sans répugnance, il a déjà deviné ma conclusion: je crois que, dans beaucoup de cas, non pas certainement dans tous, l'ivrognerie de Poe était un moyen mnémonique, une méthode de travail, méthode énergique et mortelle, mais appropriée à sa nature passionnée. Le poète avait appris à boire, comme un littérateur soigneux s'exerce à faire des cahiers de notes. Il ne pouvait résister au désir de retrouver les visions merveilleuses ou effrayantes, les conceptions subtiles qu'il avait rencontrées dans une tempête précédente; c'étaient de vieilles connaissances qui l'attiraient impérieusement, et pour renouer avec elles, il prenait le chemin le plus dangereux, mais le plus direct. Une partie de ce qui fait aujourd'hui notre jouissance est ce qui l'a tué."—*Œuvres Complètes de Baudelaire*, tom. v. pp. 27-28.

If it were worth while, instead of regarding Poe as a man of whom, in spite of extravagances and weaknesses, we have cause to be proud rather than ashamed, an excuse could be suggested far better than any that has yet, so far as we are aware, been advanced. At a comparatively early age Poe commenced to take opium. The extent to which he indulged in this dangerous and seductive poison can only be surmised. In the early draft of 'Berenice' a passage subsequently suppressed alludes to its hero's "immoderate use of opium." Subsequently Poe declared, *à propos* of De Quincey's 'Confessions of an English Opium-Eater,' "There is yet room for a book on opium-eating which shall be the most profoundly interesting volume ever penned."

That De Quincey's work is incorrect and misleading, leaving out of sight what is most striking in the effects of opium, and substituting for it much that is purely imaginary, is not generally known. Its publication and the reputation of its author had the effect of discouraging inquiry, and the subject, from the physiological and psychological standpoint, has yet to be treated. There are few of the aberrations of Poe's later life that might not be explained by his use of opium. Especially characteristic of its influence is the kind of gloom of which he constantly complains.

The present is not the time in which to associate the irregularities of Poe's life with any theory whatever. It is better to look at the man as he stands before us in the light which is thrown upon him by his works, his correspondence, and the tardily gathered statements of his friends. Bright, sanguine, buoyant, and self-reliant, strong in his affections, impatient of whatever was outside the range of his sympathies, indiscreet to the extent of admitting strangers into what should be the arcana and the sanctities of his soul, solicitous of appreciation and affection, refined and courteous in bearing, and, as he says, quixotic in his sense of the honourable, the chivalrous, he was, with all his faults upon his head, a fine specimen of our weak humanity. Strength, whether of continuous resolution or of endurance, or indeed of passion, though there is much talk of it, he does not seem in any conspicuous degree to have had. His experience of life was uncomfortable, and before the end bitter. After a youth which may be said in conventional phrase to have been "nursed in luxury," he was, through little or no fault of his own, thrown upon his own resources. The profession he adopted was one out of which a man could scarcely make a living, and he became in a portion of his career a bookseller's hack. Overworked and underpaid, he struggled on until, by means of hand-to-mouth work through which filtrated a distinct genius, he won fame. By the time this was acquired he had practically succumbed in the struggle, and the crown that he wore for a short period was joyless. No unknown nor unprecedented fate is this, though it is inexpressibly sad. His married life was a poem. Difficult, indeed, is it to say whether the love of his child wife or that of her mother did more to illumine his career. His attempts after the death of his wife to win consolation or love from other women detract a little from the almost ethereal beauty of that central romance, in which love hallowed and brightened the depressing and terrible details of poverty. The loss of Virginia Poe left him rudderless, and his uncertain course ended in shipwreck.

Mr. Ingram suggests that his death in Baltimore might have been caused by his being "cooped," drugged by electioneering agents, and dragged about from poll to poll to vote. This might possibly have been; it matters little. Speculations of this kind are unblest as well as futile. What is known is that on the 7th of October he was brought insensible into the Washington University Hospital, having been found on a bench near a wharf, and that about midnight of the same day he died. How this sudden end was brought about no one knows, or



knowing has dared to tell. It is probable that what ill treatment, self-inflicted or from the hands of others, he received did not greatly accelerate a death that he felt to be near at hand. He died respected and esteemed by those who knew him best, and with the love of good women attending him to the last. Here is an adequate response to the venomous accusations of Griswold, the slime of whose words is now wiped off for ever. In place of the joint epitaph over Poe and his mother-in-law, who rest side by side in the "ancestral grave" of General Poe, might be put the letter that the distracted woman wrote on hearing of his death. It is hard to say on which it reflects more credit. "Annie," she writes to her friend, "my Eddie is dead. He died in Baltimore yesterday. Annie, pray for me, your desolate friend." By this wail should be read Poe's sonnet to the writer, the closing lines of which are:—

My mother—my own mother who died early—  
Was but the mother of myself; but you  
Are mother to the one I loved so dearly,  
And thus are dearer than the mother I knew  
By that infinity with which my wife  
Was dearer to my soul than its soul-life.

Before quitting the memoir of this wayward genius, it seems worth while to point out that, besides the comparisons to Marlowe, Chatterton, Byron, and Musset which suggest themselves, a less obvious kinship exists between Poe and Balzac. It would be easy to show the extent of this. At the close of a long notice one instance alone must suffice. When speaking of his 'Eureka' to Mr. Putnam, Poe told him with intense earnestness that

"the book he had to propose was of momentous interest. Newton's discovery of gravitation was a mere incident compared with the discoveries revealed in this book. It would at once command such unusual and intense interest that the publisher might give up all other enterprises, and make this one book the business of his lifetime. An edition of fifty thousand copies might be sufficient to begin with, but it would be but a small beginning. No other scientific event in the history of the world approached in importance the original developments of the book."

Substitute for Poe Balzac, and for Putnam Werdet or some other French publisher, and then these sentences might pass for a quotation from Léon Gozlan concerning the author of 'Père Goriot.' Among errors to be rectified in a second edition are the quotation "Res augustæ domi," vol. i. p. 145; "Parturient mountains have been fabulated to produce muscypular abortions," p. 199; and "the animalcula with moustaches for antennæ," vol. ii. p. 79. Mr. Ingram's style would be greatly improved if he would avoid the practice of ending his sentences with prepositions or that of using such hyper-superlatives as "most extreme rarity." For the work he has done he deserves the thanks of all lovers of literature.

*Cinq Mois au Caire et dans la Basse Égypte.*  
Par Gabriel Charmes. (Paris, Charpentier.)

If all the English tourists who have written books about Egypt had had the wit and the skill to treat their subject as M. Charmes has done! Such will probably be the exclamation of every English critic; and it is not that the author writes from any excep-

tional point of vantage, with any special or previous knowledge of his subject; on the contrary, all seems new and fresh to him, and the justness and accuracy in most instances of the conclusions he draws are as remarkable as the graceful and picturesque style in which his descriptions and reflections are alike conveyed. Many of the matters on which he discourses are naturally more familiar to the travelled Englishman than to the ordinary French reader, but the former will not enjoy them the less on that account. The author's interest and regard for everything Egyptian are partly due to the feeling common among Frenchmen, and expressed without reserve by our author, that France has certain prescriptive claims to superiority in Egypt, which, if mainly sentimental, are none the less exclusive. They date, not to mention St. Louis and his crusaders, from the days when "forty centuries" looked down from the Pyramids on the overthrow of the Mamelukes, and have since been cemented by the labours of the French savants, by the support of the dynasty of Mohammed Ali, as representing "Western ideas," and by the Suez Canal. The responsibility for such a system as that of the modern Egyptian Government seems to us a very doubtful subject for congratulation, and when M. Charmes says that "seule de toutes les nations musulmanes de l'Orient elle a voulu essayer de devenir une nation à civilisation européenne," he surely attributes to the Egyptian people an amount of initiative and of national self-consciousness which has no real existence. M. Charmes, however, is also keenly alive to the attraction, amounting almost to personal affection, which a first contact with "the East" often exercises on the European traveller; and the feeling finds eloquent expression throughout his pages. For him, under the flood of magic light and colouring shed by the sun of Egypt, the wide, level plains are never monotonous, the mud hovels never mean or sordid, nor the sand-hills insignificant. He testifies sadly to the rapid disappearance of the beautiful, if not very substantial, handiwork of the Arab builders under the apathy of their modern successors, whose glaring bad taste is further actively shown in their own constructive efforts, as well as in the reckless and profligate extravagance—a vulgar burlesque on the 'Thousand and One Nights,' which, with the grinding oppression it necessitated, is certainly the most prominent outcome of "Western civilization." One of the few redeeming results of this extravagance is the valuable collection of trees and plants from distant countries, chiefly tropical.

Not the least interesting part of the book is the analysis of Arab character and speculation on the causes of the rapid rise and subsequent decay of their power. Their failure the author attributes mainly to the absence from the Arab nature of all trace of a conservative spirit or of original creative power. The latter defect he illustrates especially, and fairly enough, by the character of their philosophy and also of their theology. We should be slow to admit his assertion that their architecture shows an equal want of original genius, and it is, perhaps, rather sweeping to attribute so general a lack of originality to a people whom he elsewhere

describes as endowed with "tous les dons de l'imagination."

Mention has been made of certain recondite claims to superiority in Egypt which the author advances in favour of his countrymen. These unluckily bring him into collision with those of England, not, he says, that the French claims, which are rather of a moral nature, can, except by a mind of the "Manchester" order, be outweighed by the mere material magnitude of the English interests at stake. We should naturally like to stand well with so pleasant and cultivated a writer as M. Charmes, but if we do, he more than dissembles his love. There is no allusion to any archæological labours in Egypt but those of his own countrymen. As for our efforts to put down the slave trade, they are downright cant. (It is curious, by the way, that intelligent Frenchmen, who profess to be governed *par excellence* by ideas, should be incapable of comprehending the idea of abstract philanthropy.) If we were in earnest, he says, we should have tried to put down such abominations as "la fabrication d'eunuques." As for the slave trade, if it is suppressed what is to become of the unfortunate captives in the negro wars? If there is no market for them, they will be eaten. Does England really think that cannibalism is a lesser evil than comfortable slavery? This seems to us rather unworthy fooling, for M. Charmes can hardly be ignorant how many of these wars are caused by the demand for slaves. But he loves us not. Speaking of "de grandes entreprises de culture qui tripleraient la richesse de l'Égypte si elles venaient à se généraliser," he adds, "Par malheur, ces agriculteurs sont fort rares; par malheur aussi, ils sont presque tous Anglais." And the English lady tourist, too, is sometimes seen standing where she ought not. As to the English officials in Egypt, their places are kept up for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian civilian, for whom the climate makes a valuable halting-place between the heats of India and his native fogs; and the situation is doubly attractive for him when he has ten children, of whom five remain in India and five are at home. But a witty Frenchman on *la perfide Albion* is always fresh and amusing. It is also instructive to know what the "intelligent foreigner" writes of us, and this again is useful as a rough practical gauge of the amount of information, if not of the intelligence, of those for whom he primarily writes; so for the philosophical English reader these hard sayings may be an additional reason for taking up what is, in other respects, a pleasant and attractive book. We notice a number of typographical errors unusual in the productions of the best French publishers.

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*Troublesome Daughters.* By L. B. Walford. 3 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

*A Red Rose Chain.* By Maggie Symington. (Clarke & Co.)

*People She Knew.* By an Old Maid. (Remington & Co.)

*Under the Rose.* By Mrs. Herbert Davy. (S. Tinsley & Co.)

If the story of 'Troublesome Daughters' were at all equal in merit to the author's

delineation of character, the book would be one of the best as well as one of the most charming published of late. The story is not wanting in variety and movement, but it is very much wanting in interest. Love unrequited turned to hate, and prompting a low-bred man to tell his rival that the girl is touched with insanity, is not a probable state of things; but to make the real lover accept the statement, and run away from England without making any inquiry, is too harsh an improbability to force upon the reader. The misunderstandings which commonly in novels lead to the plot are often very small, and seem quite inadequate by reference to real life; but the mistake upon which depends almost the whole of the misery and separation—fortunately of no very agonizing kind—in 'Troublesome Daughters' really seems utterly impossible, even under the circumstances which the author relates. Again, a break of five years in the middle of the story, and the gap filled by a monologue in which the important changes which have taken place in the interval are told, help to dull the reader's interest. Talk of that kind on the stage is often necessary to explain what is going on, but it has an air of unreality even there, and in writing, where it is quite unnecessary, it is still harder to make it appear natural. Of course, it is done to add vivacity, but Mrs. Walford's share of that excellent quality is so large and so genuine that she requires not to add an unreal appearance of it. The first volume of 'Troublesome Daughters' is delightful: it sparkles with gaiety; it is very original and very natural. One can only regret that the exigencies of the story have necessitated the introduction into the other two volumes of too great an amount of description, analysis, and explanation.

Miss Symington's story sets forth the iniquity of marrying for money. Hal Hamilton, being in love with a penniless young lady, jilts her for a certain Lady Ethel, who, at any rate, has the merit of a disinterested attachment for him. Lady Ethel certainly suffers severely for her error. Not only does her husband neglect and misuse her, but his brother, who disapproves of the marriage, thinks it well to show his scorn by rudeness to his brother's wife. So far is the author from disapproving of his conduct that a large portion of her story is taken up by the sufferings of this young gentleman, who lives in uncomfortable lodgings, and is cheated by his landlady, rather than be reconciled in the slightest degree to accepting the wages of iniquity. A still larger part of the book is filled up with nursery doings, charades, and Christmas trees:—

"The presents were labelled with the names of their intended recipients" (surely an unusual feature in the programme of the evening), "and were taken down and distributed by the gentlemen of the party. Some of them were so *apropos* to the receivers that a good deal of merriment was created. Thus Miss Morton, the daughter of the head master of the grammar school in Burnham, a lady addicted to classical studies and to writing for various magazines, found herself the recipient of a little blue stocking; Mr. Franklin became the possessor of a pussy cat; Judith of a dunce's cap; Max, a bachelor's companion," &c.

With such harmless prattle does our author

while away our time, and the "patipising" of the father of the Christmas children—a clairvoyant whose assistance is invoked for various discoveries, among others to find the body of the luckless Hal—is the only original feature of this exceedingly commonplace story. So far as we have any preference among the characters, it is for the unfortunate lady who loses her fortune, wastes her affection, and is widowed in a tragic and sudden manner after a quarrel with the selfish scoundrel who causes her unhappiness.

With subjects of sufficient interest and an adequate gift of expression, an old maid should be in an exceptionally favourable position for the writing of a volume of romance. Indeed, it is no secret that a large part of our contemporary fiction is the work of single ladies, more or less fitted for their task in these two respects. Thus when "An Old Maid" announces herself as the author of a series of sketches of "people she knew," we only realize in its crudest form a fact which underlies, perhaps, three-fourths of all the novels produced by lady writers. Given an author with plenty of leisure on her hands, and an uneradicable desire to write, it would be difficult to supply her with wiser advice than this—that she should take her subject from her own experience, however limited it might have been, and make the best of materials which were fairly at her command. This is what the author of 'People She Knew' professes to have done, and there is internal evidence of her having drawn from the life. But at the same time it is abundantly manifest that she has supplied a great deal from her fancy. Actions that she has imagined and motives that she has imputed go to make up her picture of the people that she may have known; and there are consequently more than a few improbabilities in these eight sketches. The opening story of Leonard Vivian, which is rather two stories tacked into one, literally revels in wild impossibilities. It is interesting for those who may not have encountered the several incidents and situations before—the mysterious organist, the girl whom he secretly hoards in his cottage, the squire on his stormy death-bed, the murder of a father by his runaway son, the discovery of the murderer in a cavity behind the wainscot, and all the rest of them—but many readers will lack the sense of freshness, candour, and fidelity to the commonplace, which ought to be the special characteristics of drawings from the life. The "Old Maid's" work has its interest and attractiveness, but the designs are a little too bold, and the colours are too crudely mixed.

Mrs. Davy's "Prose Idyll" is prettily imagined, and the plan of allowing "the rose" to tell the story of its mistress is a happy, if not quite an original, conception. A little bad grammar rather mars one's notion of the delicacy of flower language. "I stoop to no excuses. My conduct needs not *such*," is the rose's report of the language of the haughty baronet, whose base stratagem has severed fair Constance from her low-born swain. "There is no language strong enough to express my *opprobrium*," says the foolish squire, her father, seeking for words to express his disapprobation of a match with his huntsman's son. "Can it indeed be true *what* Aunt Hilda said last night?"

are the words which flow from the honeyed lips of the heroine. Through such imperfect utterances do we learn the lesson of Constance's woes and final happiness. In spite of bucolic sire and matchmaking aunt that happiness becomes complete when the high-born beauty weds the marvellous youth who has the triple endowment of artistic temperament, dark eyes, and political liberalism of a charming academic vagueness.

#### SELECTIONS FROM THE POETS.

*Poems from Shelley.* Selected and Arranged by Stopford A. Brooke. (Macmillan & Co.)

*A Selection from the Poetry of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.* Second Series. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

*A Selection from the Poetical Works of Robert Browning.* Second Series. (Same publishers.)

MR. BROOKE'S volume, which belongs to the "Golden Treasury Series," includes the great majority of Shelley's lyrics, along with the moderately long poems 'Alastor,' 'Julian and Maddalo,' 'The Witch of Atlas,' 'Epipsychidion,' and 'Adonais,' and a rather large sprinkling of extracts from other poems. Most of the compositions are arranged in groups, such as "Poems on Death," "Songs consecrated to Liberty," "Poems on Time and its Changes," and seven other headings. Mr. Brooke exercises the privileges of an editor somewhat wilfully, taking scraps out of long poems and bestowing fancy titles on them, making omissions from lyrics which one might expect to find complete, and so on. His notes and other indications suffice, however, to show where these processes occur. One item is named "The Zucca"; it is not the poem to which Shelley himself gave that title, but is an extract from his so-called "Unfinished Drama." The text is not always conformable to the latest and most authoritative editions. For instance, "Ye hasten to the dead" (p. 36) ought to be "Ye hasten to the grave," and "purer sentiment" (quoted in the preface from the 'Triumph of Life') ought to be "purer nutriment." Mr. Forman's arbitrary alteration in the 'Ode to Liberty'—the introduction of a colon at the close of the first line, whereby "vibrated" is changed from a transitive into an intransitive verb—is adopted, without, as we think, the slightest justification. It is apparent, however, that Mr. Brooke has felt sincere interest in his work and taken pains with it. His preface, occupying more than fifty pages, and his notes, which fill sixteen, show a sincere admiration for Shelley and proportionate critical acumen. He follows one or more of his predecessors in rating the 'Prometheus Unbound' highest among the long compositions, and the 'Ode to the West Wind' among the short ones. The passage analyzing the 'Triumph of Life' may be read with profit, also that in which the editor speaks of certain poems of Shelley as embodying the ideal approaches and ideal regret of love; and he is liberal-minded enough to allow that Shelley performed in the long run good service even to theology, not to mention poetry. Mr. Brooke is not right in speaking of the Demogorgon in 'Prometheus Unbound' as vaguely impersonating Shelley's conception of a central cause; Demogorgon proclaims himself to be Eternity, and that is, we apprehend, the true designation. It is also a mistake to say that Shelley was said to "come and go like a spirit" in "the house at Lerici," for this applied to the house at Pisa; and the statement that the influence of 'Queen Mab' "was widely extended"—if relating, as would appear from the context, to a date prior to 1815—is decidedly erroneous, for the poem was at that time only privately printed, and had no circulation worth speaking of. The volume will serve to promote the advance which has of late been made in the appreciation of a great poet.



A second series of selections from the works of Mr. and Mrs. Browning cannot but be an important gain to the students of modern poetry; and these volumes are of great value as completing the good work of the first series. In each series the poems have been selected by Mr. Browning. Taken together, the four volumes comprise most of the poems by both authors, save those which of themselves are long substantive works. From such works no extracts have been made. This course seems to have been, on the whole, judicious, yet an exception might have been desirable in the case of 'Pippa Passes.' The magnificent scene between Ottima and Sebald, Mr. Browning's most splendid achievement in a line purely dramatic, being in itself complete, could well have been detached. There is, perhaps, no other instance in which an extract from a poem equally long would have been practicable.

Welcome as these new volumes will be to many who cannot afford to buy the collected works of either poet, not quite the same interest can attach to them as to those of the first series, for, rich as the second series is, the first naturally appropriated what in both writers was most memorable. Still, when we say that the present selection from Mrs. Browning contains 'The House of Clouds,' 'A Sea-side Walk,' 'A Vision of Poets,' 'De Profundis,' 'Loved Once,' 'A Denial,' 'Proof and Disproof,' 'Where's Agnes?' 'Summing Up in Italy,' 'The Forced Recruit,' and 'Casa Guidi Windows,' it is evident that ample material remained to warrant the issue of this volume. Among the sonnets in this series we note the one called 'Grief,' beginning,

I tell you hopeless grief is passionless.

There is hardly a sonnet in the language of more colossal grandeur than this. The second and the first volumes of Mrs. Browning's collected works are those most taxed in the present collection, which includes from the fourth volume, however, all the translations save one or two, besides ten other poems.

No collection of poems which perforce ignores his plays and some important works as 'Sordello' and 'Paracelsus' can adequately represent a genius so varied as Mr. Browning's. 'In a Balcony' is the most dramatic piece in the present volume. Surely nothing more pathetic in its way has ever been written; but how different is the pathos of 'Luria'! The pathos of the first lies in the conception of the desperate condition to which a passionate nature, famished for want of common love, may be brought; while the pathos of the second consists in the opposition between a pure and primitive nature and the intricacies and craft of civilization. It is with surprise that we notice the omission of the 'Pied Piper of Hamelin,' a poem too popular, as well as too good of its kind, to be left out. A greater loss still is that of 'Johannes Agricola,' a study remarkable alike for its splendour of imagery and its keenness of satire. It is, however, matter for rejoicing that this collection includes one poem, perhaps of all the short poems the most beautiful, 'Rudel to the Lady of Tripoli.' From volumes published during the last ten years judicious choice has been made, and lovers of good things will be especially glad to find in this second series 'Amphibian,' from 'Fifine at the Fair,' from the poems published with 'Pacchiarotto,' among others 'Hervé Riel'; and from 'La Saisiaz' the exquisite fable of the bard and the cricket.

#### ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

*Pali Miscellany.* By V. Trenckner. Part I. (Williams & Norgate.)—Mr. Trenckner presents us in the first instalment of his 'Pali Miscellany' with the introductory portion of the 'Milindapañho' in romanized text (pp. 5-28), an English translation (pp. 29-54), and notes (pp. 55-84). In spite of the impetus which has been given of late years to the study of the sacred litera-

ture of the Southern Buddhists, Pali scholarship has not yet attained to that maturity which can afford to dispense with translations and other aids to a correct understanding of the texts. This need was fully recognized by Prof. Fausbøll in his edition of 'Dhammapada' and of various Jātaka stories, by the late R. C. Childers in his 'Khuddakapāṭha,' and more recently by Dr. Oldenberg in his 'Dīpavansa,' and by Prof. Pischel in his 'Assalāyana-sutta,' all of whom paid much attention to textual criticism and a faithful rendering of the Pali original. The specimen just brought out by Mr. Trenckner of his forthcoming edition of 'Milindapañho' is not only eminently conspicuous in both of these respects, but still more so by the valuable matter—morphological, lexical, etymological, and grammatical—contained in the notes. These are a mine of wealth, the outcome evidently of many years' patient research, and betray such an intimate and critical acquaintance with the extensive collection of Pali manuscripts for which the Royal Library at Copenhagen is celebrated as no other Pali scholar in Europe, Prof. Fausbøll himself scarcely excepted, can boast of. Indeed, in the five years which have elapsed since the appearance of Childers' Pali dictionary, no addition of greater importance has been made to Pali scholarship than is comprised within the unpretending little volume to which we have called attention. We hope the author may be induced by the favourable reception which the present instalment of his 'Pali Miscellany' is sure to meet with at the hands of his fellow students to relax somewhat in his fastidiousness when he comes to prepare for the press the subsequent fasciculi, which are to contain, amongst "further contributions towards illustrating several details of Pali philology," the Bhabra texts and the remains, preserved in the Nikāyas, of "the heretical dialect."

*Assyrian Texts: being Extracts from the Annals of Shalmaneser II., Sennacherib, and Assur-bani-pal.* With Philological Notes. By Ernest A. Budge. (Trübner & Co.)—This is another volume of the series entitled the "Archaic Classics," of which Sayce's 'Elementary Assyrian Grammar' was the first, and has been brought out by the publishers in the same sumptuous and handy form. It is a proof of the rapid progress that Assyrian research has been making of late years, and of the recognition of Assyrian as an object of regular study. Indeed, no better evidence of this recognition could be found than in the fact that Mr. Budge styles himself on the title-page "Assyrian Exhibitor of Christ's College, Cambridge." It is a welcome sign that the new study has so far won its way to acknowledgment as to be accepted by our older universities, which are apt to look shily on novel branches of knowledge. The book consists of a number of texts selected from the Assyrian inscriptions, with explanatory notes at the end. The texts have been edited carefully, the author having gone through the originals and noted the variant readings. The philological notes will be found very useful by the learner; difficult words and grammatical forms are explained, and the roots in the kindred languages compared with them. If anything is wanted to make the book complete it is a vocabulary. We have observed only two misprints: "mic" for *mie*, on p. 35, and "limnutio" for *limnutiv*, on p. 43. A reading-book of this sort was very much needed by both pupils and teachers.

We have received C. Friederici's *Bibliotheca Orientalis* for 1879. This is the fourth year of this most useful publication, which gives a complete list of all the books, papers, serials, and essays relating to Eastern literature published during the last year in England and the colonies, Germany, and France. It commences with general philology, comparative mythology, and general history, and then passes in review the various nations from China and Japan to Persia, Palestine, and Turkey. The latter por-

tion also takes in Egypt, Algeria, and Central and South Africa.

We have also received from Calcutta a very useful book for Bengali students of English, *Phrases and Idioms*, by Krishna Chandra Roy. Three parts have been published, which go down to the end of C. The author takes English phrases in alphabetical order, for which he gives the most suitable Bengali translations he can find; he then adds some extracts from modern English classical writers to illustrate the use of the phrase in question. Sometimes the Bengali renderings are literal; but often they give the spirit of the English phrase in a thoroughly native dress, which is no doubt the better way. Native students in Government schools will find this little volume a great help in explaining English idioms, such as "to make the best of," "between ourselves," "to come in for," &c. We would only recommend the author in his future parts to endeavour, as far as possible, to find some idiomatic equivalent in good nervous Bengali for all his English phrases, instead of a literal paraphrase. Thus, for instance, "to build castles in the air" is not merely "to build a palace in empty space," *śūnye attālikā nirmān*, nor even "to dream of a lakh of rupees," *lākh tākār swapan*; surely the true equivalent is that good old Hindu phrase found in the 'Mahābhārata' and the 'Rāmāyana,' "a city of the Gandharvas," *gandharvanagara*. Bengali is one of the richest languages in the world if it is only allowed to bring out its own latent resources.

*Le Dix-septième Chapitre du Bhāratiya-Nāṭya-śāstra, intitulé Vāg-abhinaya.* Publié par P. Regnaud. (Paris, E. Leroux.)—Though it is still a moot question whether in the drama the palm of antiquity has to be assigned to India or to Greece, the probability, leaving aside Hindu tradition, will be found to be in favour of the former country. Hindu literature is rich in treatises on *alankāra* (i.e., poetry, rhetoric, and dramatic art) and the kindred science of *sangita*, or music and dancing. Many of the leading works, especially on *alankāra*, have been published in India, and others are accessible in manuscript. An exposition, however, in a European language, of the various topics of which they treat, is still a desideratum. Prof. P. Regnaud, already favourably known as the author of a book on Hindu theology and philosophy as expounded in the Upanishads, and as the translator of Bhartrihari's 'Cātaka' and the drama 'Mrichhakatika,' is preparing an exhaustive work on *alankāra*. While collecting materials his attention was obviously drawn to Bharata's 'Nāṭyaśāstra,' or dramaturgy, to which all Indian treatises on dramatic art refer as their ultimate source. Manuscripts of it are so scarce even in India that, till within a comparatively recent period, the original was supposed to be lost. In 1862 Dr. Hall was so fortunate as to secure a complete copy of the work, and he published four out of the thirty-six chapters of which it consists as an appendix to his edition of the 'Daqarīpa.' Some twelve years later Dr. Heymann began preparing an edition of the whole work from Dr. Hall's manuscript and from other materials which had since come to light; circumstances, however, prevented him from carrying out his project. Quite recently M. Regnaud has had the use of a palm-leaf MS., in Grantha characters, of Bharata's 'Institutes,' the property of the Royal Asiatic Society, and considerably differing from Dr. Hall's MS. With a view to showing what aid can be derived from it towards a trustworthy edition of the text, M. Regnaud has brought out as a specimen the seventeenth chapter, entitled "Vāg-abhinaya," i.e., on gestures as the accompaniments of vocal representation, and has added notes and emendations which testify alike to his critical acumen and his familiarity with the subject. Though we doubt, however, whether from the existing and available materials a satisfactory

edition of Bharata's work can be produced, we have every confidence that at M. Regnaud's hands a comprehensive and lucid exposition of the Indian system of *alankāra* may be expected, in which also the results of his examination of the 'Bhāratiya-Nāṭyaśāstra' shall be embodied.

In an essay on the peoples and languages of Africa contained in the elaborate introduction to his Nubian Grammar, which has just appeared in German, Prof. Lepsius maintains that the early Babylonian civilization was imported from Egypt. After having discussed the identity of the *Kefa* on the Egyptian monuments with the *Kephres* and the *Phoivkes* of Greek authors, he quotes the well-known legend of the monster Oannes, which, according to Berosus, emerged from the Erythrean Sea on the coast of Babylon, and taught men the arts of writing, of building temples, agriculture, and many other useful things. Prof. Lepsius goes on to say:—"Thus the fishman (i.e. Oannes) was a shipman who landed in Babylonia from the Persian Gulf. Then Berosus went on to enumerate the first kings of the country, among whom there appeared from time to time other fishermen, resembling Oannes, from the Erythrean coast, one or more at a time, but all to carry out more completely what had been taught by Oannes. The tradition of the Babylonian priests that their country was one colonized and civilized from the south sea cannot be expressed in plainer language; and this alone overthrows the hypothesis, untenable in every respect, although still pretty commonly accepted, that the Babylonian mode of writing, together with all the higher civilization of Babylon resting thereon as well as the higher culture of its priests, is derived from a so-called Turanian people, from regions which at the time of the author of the genealogical tables [in Genesis] were still so unknown and barbarous that he excluded them from the civilized world. In the oldest times within the memory of men we know only of one advanced culture, of only one mode of writing, and of only one literary development, viz., those of Egypt; and we know of only one contemporary people which could have had knowledge of this culture, appropriated its results, and conveyed them to other nations—this was the Kushites, the masters of the Erythrean Sea to its furthest limits. It was by them that Babylonia was colonized and fertilized with Egyptian culture. And it is thus only that the thorough-going correspondence between Babylonian knowledge and institutions and the Egyptian ones becomes intelligible. The pictorial writing forming the basis of the cuneiform characters is unmistakably only a species of the hieroglyphics; the astronomy of Babylon is only a development of that of Egypt; its unit of measure, that is, the royal or architectural ell of 0.525 m., is completely identical with that of Egypt, which we find described on the walls up to the fourth millennium B.C.; its architecture, that is to say, its temples as well as its pyramids and obelisks, is an imperfect imitation of Egyptian originals; and so with the other arts. At every step we meet in Babylonia with the traces of the Egyptian models.....In any case we have to regard the Kushites as holding sway over the natives and as constituting the stem of the highly cultivated priestly caste of the Chaldeans. To what extent they were able to make their language prevail among the masses of the people has yet to be ascertained. This point can only be decided one day by a more profound study of the old Babylonian language, especially that portion of it which represents the higher elements of culture in this mixed speech, which we must suppose it to have been."

We have received Prof. Ascoli's monograph on some Hebrew epitaphs in Southern Italy, entitled *Iscrizioni inedite o mal note, Greche, Latine, Ebraiche, di Antichi Sepolcri Giudaici del Napolitano*. This is an extract from the *Transactions of the Fourth International Congress of Orientalists*, held at Florence in 1878. Having given a sketch of the most ancient Hebrew

epitaphs found at Worms, Aden, and the Crimea, and spoken of the history of the settlement of the Jews in the provinces of Naples from the fourth to the tenth centuries, the author gives a brief description of the catacombs of Venosa, and then proceeds with the texts of the inscriptions themselves, found at Venosa, Brindisi, Trani, and elsewhere. At Venosa the earliest inscriptions are in Greek and Hebrew, nearly always accompanied by the emblem of the candelabra and the word *Shalom*. The earliest date occurring in these inscriptions is that of 810 A.D., but those of Venosa are no doubt much older. The memoir concludes with an interesting chapter, containing philological and chronological disquisitions relating to the language and the era of these epitaphs.

Two most valuable contributions to Syriac literature have just reached us:—1. Prof. Paul de Lagarde's edition of Bar Hebræus's scholia to the Psalms, together with Elijah's (of Nisibis) Arabic-Syriac glossary. The latter work is taken from a MS. in the library of the India Office. 2. *Syrisch-Römisches Rechtsbuch aus dem fünften Jahrhundert*, texts with German translations and notes by Profs. W. G. Bruns and Ed. Sachau. In 1858 Prof. Land edited the same book, with a Latin translation, in the first volume of his 'Anecdota Syriaca,' but his text is less correct than the present one, and his translation is in some respects not quite trustworthy for the purpose of the history of ancient law; not being a student of law, he could not always give the true meaning of the words. Prof. Bruns points out that this law book was known in the East in the Middle Ages under the titles of 'Statua Imperatorum,' 'Libri Basilicôn,' and 'Leges Constantini, Theodosii, et Leonis,' a fact which was unknown to Dr. Land.

M. James Darmesteter has contributed to the *Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique* an interesting contribution to comparative mythology, with the title of *Cabires, Bené Elohim et Dioscures*. He comes to the following conclusions: "1. Les Cabires ont été assimilés aux Dioscures parce qu'ils s'appelaient les 'fils de Dieu'; 2. La Bible connaît les Cabires, ce sont les Bené Elohim (Gen. vi. 2); 3. Le conte grec du massacre de Lemnos est une forme secondaire d'un mythe phénicien, appartenant au cycle d'Adonis, et dont les premiers mots sont restés dans le chapitre vi., verset 2, de la Genèse."

We have received Prof. Bernardino Peyron's Latin catalogue of the Hebrew MSS. preserved in the University Library of Turin. It contains 2,176 articles, and its method is nearly the same as that of the catalogue of Oriental MSS. made in Italy under the auspices of the Government. Excepting some minor mistakes, the description of the MSS. is, on the whole, satisfactory. The indices are also carefully elaborated.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Grains de Bon Sens*, which Messrs. Calmann Lévy & Co. send us, is not, perhaps, quite so amusing as most of the volumes of newspaper articles on things in general which accumulate like stalagmites from the droppings of M. Alphonse Karr's ever productive pen. It is to a great extent political, and besides that M. Karr writes of politics very much as an amateur, it is precisely in his political writing that he makes his nearest approach to being dull. It need, however, hardly be said that there are ample compensations. There is, perhaps, some lack of modesty in the version of the old story by which the author describes himself as having received all the usual gifts from fairies in his cradle, with the neutralizing addition of "bon sens" from the invariably spiteful old fairy who comes last. But there is all his former sprightliness in the description of the fate of himself and other Mentors who will not agree with the populace as being in "la situation de quelqu'un qui va du Palais Royal à la Bourse à l'heure où la foule va de la Bourse au Palais

Royal, c'est-à-dire qui a ses côtes nouées aux coudes de ses contemporains." Perhaps Englishmen will not take so gloomy a view of M. Karr's countrywomen as he himself does for their crime of shaking the hands of male beings "with a vigorous grasp." But when he tells us that though he only sticks pins into his enemies, "ces épingles, c'est de la monnaie de glaive," we must again acknowledge one of those palpable hits of phrase to which French lends itself better than any other language. The contrast of the Oriental system of harems with the system in vogue, in no matter what country, "d'avoir un harem éparpillé chez ses amis," is another felicitous audacity. Nor can the book be said to wind up unhappily with this *mot* (an unpublished one if we mistake not) of Balzac to the author: "Ça t'apprendra. Dieu s'est réservé de faire le bien; c'est défendu à l'homme," though it might have come better from some one who had endeavoured to infringe the Divine command rather oftener. With the reward of such occasional flashes as these it must be a severe person who will not let M. Karr talk about universal suffrage and the qualifications and duties of rulers, much more about the proper use to be made of orange trees, the impossibility of preserving rosebuds in any satisfactory manner, the urgent necessity of adopting Swiss railway carriages, the danger of matches which can be used for the purpose of poisoning, the folly of a Ministry of the Interior which does not teach the population at large to distinguish harmless from harmful fungi, and the capabilities of she-goats as feeding-bottles for infancy. A method of alimentation which produced Jupiter and M. Alphonse Karr (as the latter justly argues) must have something to be said for it. Let us hope that the existence of M. Karr's foster-mother reposes upon more solid proofs than that of Amalthea. It is, at any rate, certain that a very pretty myth about a goat which gave suck to a swarm of wasps might be made out of the facts.

We have noticed above the pleasant volumes of selections from the works of Mr. and Mrs. Browning. Another volume that ought to have attractions for all lovers of good reading is the *Passages from the Prose Writings of Matthew Arnold*, which Messrs. Smith & Elder have sent us. The extracts have been made with judgment, and will, we hope, induce many to study the books from which this *florilegium* has been made.

To Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co. we are indebted for a dainty edition of the *Princess*, which forms a worthy pendant to the edition of 'In Memoriam' the same firm lately published.

We have on our table *With a Silken Thread*, 3 vols., by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton (Chatto & Windus).—*The Boy's Country-Book*, by W. Howitt (Nelson).—*Time's Whisperings*, by G. Barlow (Remington).—*Congregational History, 1850-1880*, by J. Waddington (Longmans).—*Essays on the Church's Doctrinal Authority*, by W. G. Ward (Burns & Oates).—*Religious Life and Thought*, by W. Horne (Williams & Norgate).—*The Philosophy of Jesus Christ*, by the Rev. R. Collins (Stock).—*Eccle Christianus* (Hodder & Stoughton).—*A Visitation Manual*, by the Rev. W. E. Heygate (Smith).—*Bethlehem to Olivet*, by J. Palmer (Church of England Sunday School Institute).—*The Criminal Code of the Jews*, by P. B. Benny (Smith, Elder & Co.).—*The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play*, by J. P. Jackson (W. H. Smith).—*Russische Literatur und Cultur*, by J. J. Honegger (Leipzig, J. J. Weber).—*Opere inedite di Giacomo Leopardi*, Vol. II., by G. Cugnoni (D. Nutt).—*Vita e Scritti di Carlo Bagnis*, by C. Cadorna (Rome, E. Botta). Among New Editions we have *Sir Gibbie*, by G. Mac Donald (Hurst & Blackett).—*A Golden Sorrow*, by Mrs. C. Hoey (Low).—*Our Public Offices*, by C. Marvin (Sonnenchein).—*Convict Life*, by a Ticket-of-Leave Man (Wyman).—*British Decorations*, by



Col. F. Brine, R.E. (Stanford).—*Hay Fever*, by C. H. Blackley (Baillière).—*Vocal Music upon the Cheré Method*, by E. Andrade and G. W. Bullen (Moffatt & Paige).—*and Corn and Chaff, or Double Acrostics* (Pickering). Also the following Pamphlets: *Linguistic Notes on some Obscure Prefixes in Greek and Latin, Part II.*, by Sigma (Williams & Norgate).—*Our Disestablished Parish*, edited by W. P. Maunsell (Simpkin).—*Notes on Prisons*, by G. R. Vicars (Cambridge, Macmillan).—*The United States of Europe*, by J. B. Killen (Brook & Co.).—*and Those Curs, a Satirical Brochure* (Curtice Bros.).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

Christian World Pulpit, Vol. 17, January to June, 1880, 4/6  
Goulburn's (Dean) Everlasting Punishment, Lectures delivered at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.  
Pusey's (Rev. E. B.) What is of Faith as to Everlasting Punishment? 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Robinson's (Rev. E.) Manual of Theology, 8vo. 10/ cl.  
White's (G. C.) Discipline of Suffering, Nine Short Readings on the History of Job, 12mo. 2/ cl.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Anderson's (Sir C. H. J.) Lincoln Pocket Guide, being a Short Account of the Churches and Antiquities of the County, 12mo. 3/ cl.  
Mackley's (W. J.) Handbook for Painters and Art Students on the Character and Use of Colours, 8vo. 3/6 cl.

## Poetry.

Hamilton's (Janet) Poems, Essays, and Sketches, cr. 8vo. 5/ Irwin's (T. C.) Pictures and Songs, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

## History and Biography.

Libermann (Ven. Francis Mary Paul), Life of, by Rev. P. Goepfert, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
London, Past and Present, being Notices, Historical and Descriptive, of the Metropolis, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

## Geography and Travel.

Marvin's (C.) Col. Grodekoff's Ride from Samarcand to Herat, cr. 8vo. 8/ cl.  
Narrative of the Second Arctic Expedition made by Charles F. Hall, edited by Prof. J. E. Nourse, 4to. 28/ cl.

## Philology.

Homer's Odyssey, Books I.-XII., translated into English Verse, with Notes, &c., by Sir C. Du Cane, sm. 4to. 10/6  
Palmer's (A.) Sex Propertii Elegiarum, Libri 4., 12mo. 5/ cl.  
Primer of Greek Grammar: Accidence, by E. Abbott and E. D. Mansfield; Syntax, by E. D. Mansfield, with Preface by J. Perceval, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Roby's (H. J.) Latin Grammar for Schools, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.  
Sidgwick's (A.) First Greek Writer, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

## Science.

A Movable Atlas, showing the Structure and Functions of the Brain, by Prof. G. J. Willows, M.D., the Text translated by T. S. Dowse, folio, 7/6 cl.  
Austin's (W. F.) Mathematical Examination Papers set for Entrance to R.M.A., Woolwich, with Answers, 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Brain and Nerve Exhaustion, "Neurasthenia," its Nature and Curative Treatment, by T. S. Dowse, M.D., 8vo. 2/6  
Chronology of Medicine, Ancient, Medieval, and Modern, edited by J. Richardson, 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Cunningham's (D. J.) Dissector's Guide, Part 2, cr. 8vo. 6/6  
Distribution of Rain over the British Isles during the Year 1879, compiled by G. J. Symons, 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Journal of Physiology, by M. Foster, M.D., Vol. 2, Nos. 5 and 6, 8vo. 8/ cl.  
Lessons in Gynecology, by W. Goodell, M.D., 8vo. 18/ cl.  
Therapeutics of Gynecology and Obstetrics, edited by W. B. Atkinson, M.D., 8vo. 15/ cl.

## General Literature.

Gibbon's (C.) In Pastures Green, and other Stories, 10/6 cl.  
Macrae's (A.) Handbook of Deerstalking, with Introduction by H. Ross, 12mo. 3/6 cl.  
Modern Wildfowl, by Wildfowler, 8vo. 21/ cl.  
Pemberton's (H. L. Child) The Story of Stella Peel, 10/6 cl.  
Wideawake Pleasure Book, Vol. 10, 4to. 7/ cl.

## FOREIGN.

## Theology.

Dorner (J. A.): System der Christlichen Glaubenslehre, Vol. 2, Part I, sm.  
Lagarde (P. do): Veteris Testamenti ab Origine recensiti Fragmenta apud Syros servata quinque, 15m.

## History.

Pic (J. L.): Die Abstammung der Rumänen, 5m.  
Schulthess (H.): Europäische Geschichtskalender, 20th year, 10m.

## Geography.

Kiepert (H.): Carte de l'Épire et de la Thessalie, corrected in 1880, 4m.

## Science.

Hoffmann (C. K.): Untersuchungen ub. die Entwickelungsgeschichte der Hirudineen, 8m.  
Jahresbericht ub. die Fortschritte in Anatomie u. Physiologie, edited by Aug. Hirsch and R. Virchow, 9m. 50.  
Lipschitz (R.): Lehrbuch der Analysis, Vol. 2, Differential- u. Integralrechnung, 18m.  
Reinke (J.): Lehrbuch der Botanik, 12m.  
Schmid (E. E.): Die Quarzfelsen Porphyre d. centralen Thüringer Wald, 18m.  
Struckmann (C.): Die Wealden-Bildungen der Umgegend v. Hannover, 12m.  
Taschendorf (O.): Die Arten der Insectenordnung Suctoria, 7m.

## General Literature.

Colbert (N. S.): Notes de Voyage, Promenades et Causeries, 3fr. 50.  
Favre (J.): Conférences et Mélanges, 3fr.  
Hopfen (H.): Kleine Leute, 3 Novellen, 5m.

## 'THE IMITATION OF CHRIST.'

62, Paternoster Row, July 19, 1880.

At the conclusion of the notice of the facsimile of the 'Imitation of Christ' which appeared in your last week's issue, your reviewer expresses a regret that the inscription "Finitus et completus anno domini mccccxli. per manus fratris thome Kempis in monte sancte Agnetis prope Zwollis," which occurs at the end of the original codex, is not reproduced in facsimile.

Feeling that this would have great interest for students of the book, I made several attempts to reproduce it by photography; the very faded and dirty state of the paper, however, entirely prevented this being carried out successfully. The next best course open was adopted, viz., to trace the inscription and signature of Thomas à Kempis by hand, and give them in letter-press, as they now appear in the preface by Mr. Ruelens.

ELLIOT STROCK.

## MR. HENRY JAMES, SENIOR.

It is not usual to employ the work of a son as an introduction to that of his father, if he be remarkable, is generally known before him. Yet in tracing the younger life to its natural source we may sometimes recognize their identity under conditions by which ordinary expectation would be baffled. It is not surprising that Henry James, jun., should be "accounted for" by his father, with whom it is time that the English public should be acquainted. But it is strange that the relation should assert itself through productions so different as the fictions which have appeared in London during the last few years and the philosophic discussions published in Boston in 1879. This is nevertheless the case. The same qualities are present in both series of work—the same subtlety of thought, the same precision of language, the same power of imaginative creation; but their results present themselves in an inverted form; and while the real becomes visionary in the mind of the son, the visionary becomes real in that of the father. The moral neutrality of Mr. James, jun., is a natural transformation of the philosophic judgment to which good and evil are only relative terms; and his scepticism, rather sad than cynical, implies scarcely even a reaction from the faith, no less elastic than it is ardent, which his father reveals in the series of letters entitled 'Society the Redeemed Form of Man.' It is not my purpose to insist on these facts of mental continuity, which have obviously no bearing on the intrinsic merits of the book; but they may help to enlist the interest and fix the attention of readers to whom the order of thought which it presents has become foreign and in some degree uncongenial. It is a complete system of religious metaphysics based on the teaching of Swedenborg, and supported by frequent reference to and occasional quotations from him.

How far the Swedish seer would recognize himself in his disciple it is also beyond my province to determine. The divorce of head and heart, or the intellectual and the spiritual, so essential to that form of Christianity, is enforced by Mr. James with a scientific precision which is a virtual denial of it; and the picturesque language which gives to his most abstract formula the value of an image has still less in common with the primitive symbolism in which Swedenborg has rendered visible the supposed mysteries of heaven and hell. Nor has the doctrine of the master outgrown itself only in the changed literary forms of the added 140 years. Mr. James has spontaneously, if not unconsciously, absorbed into it many currents both of ancient and modern thought. He has adopted positivism in his assertion that human destiny only fulfils itself in the race; pantheism in the doctrine that the human creation is but

the objective aspect of the Creator; a modified theism in the imputing of conditions to His activity. He raises visions of a Buddhist heaven, while explicitly denying that he intends it, in an ideal of virtue which weans human consciousness from its only thinkable subject; and again gives hostages to the higher materialism in declaring that immortality is the Divine life which may be realized in time, and that "post-mortem experience" is no equivalent for it. He believes absolutely in the Christian revelation as a spiritual pledge of the Divine-natural manhood, which is the last word of creation, and proclaims in every key his indifference to its literal facts. These varied and often conflicting elements are fused together in the unity of a personal conviction which bears the strain of every form of restatement, and which draws the reader as by a magnet along a mental tight-rope, from which one conscious glance to the right or left would precipitate him. The practical result of the system is, however, easy to grasp.

God is infinite love, and His primary impulse is, therefore, self-communication. But to impart Himself absolutely would be to repeat Himself. Creation requires the hallucination of a natural existence against which, as on a temporary background, the Divine Essence may project itself; and its object is only attained when the Divine Essence has passed from the delusions of natural personality, through progressive social forms, into the Divine-natural universal manhood, in which consciousness of self is absorbed. Hence the title of the book. Personality, or "selfhood," is only given to be sloughed away in the growing sense of the solidarity of all men with each other and of humanity with God. The whole duty of the human creature is bound up in the recognition of this truth. To indulge selfhood is pardonable, often innocent, if we disclaim it in any but its phenomenal and ministerial sense. To regard it as an ultimate or spiritual fact is the one bar to redemption.

The social or sympathetic nature of creation is the fundamental postulate of Mr. James's theology, and its grand point of divergence from all orthodox forms. Creator and creature are for him convertible terms, and "Deism as a philosophic doctrine—that is, as importing an essential difference between the Divine and human natures, or God and man—is a philosophic absurdity"; for "as long as I admit an essential contrariety between the two natures, which I needs must do when I in thought identify the creative activity primarily with the geometry of the physical universe, and refuse to identify it, save in a very secondary and derivative or indirect way, with the laws of the human mind, I never can rationally acknowledge the Divine existence, nor consequently ever honestly worship it."

He denies all supernatural attributes or impersonal infinitudes to the Divinity with a persistency and clearness which would convert Him into a familiar fetish, if it were not that these terms are employed in an inverted sense, and that Mr. James proves the Divine to be human by presenting the human as Divine, nature being for him the metaphysical, not the physical, quality of human existence; its social and regenerate form, not the aggregate of its individual weaknesses and limitations. This rebellion against what he considers to be Christian superstition could go no farther than in the following words. He has declared a few lines back that "a man is in the long run only so much as he does, that there is no such thing as a chronic excellency—as an absolute or fossil perfection—ever practicable either to man or God"; and he thus continues:—

"I am free to confess for my own part that I have no belief in God's absolute or irrelative and unconditional perfection. I have not the least sentiment of worship for His name, the least sentiment of awe or reverence towards Him, considered as a perfect person sufficient

unto Himself. That style of deity exerts no attraction either upon my heart or understanding. Any mother who suckles her babe upon her own breast, any bitch, in fact, who litters her periodical brood of pups, presents to my imagination a vastly nearer and sweeter Divine charm. What do I care for a goodness which boasts of a hopeless aloofness from my own nature—except to hate it with a manly inward hatred? And what do I care for a truth which professes to be eternally incommunicable to its own starving progeny—but to avert myself from it with a manly outward contempt? Let men go on to cherish under whatever name of virtue, or wisdom, or power they will the idol of Self-Sufficiency; I for my part will cherish the name of Him alone whose insufficiency to Himself is so abject that He is incapable of realizing Himself except in others. In short, I neither can nor will spiritually confess any deity who is not essentially human, and existentially thence exclusively natural, that is to say, devoid of all distinctively personal or liminary pretensions."

Mr. James discards as an equal discredit to the Divine nature the belief that creation has been magical—magic being, as he defines it, "the art of producing things irrationally, or without the use of means"—and asserts that such a method would not only prove the Creator a mere "flashy showman or conjurer," but stamp His work as "a monstrous imposture" in consequence; and he contrasts the philosophic fatuity of those who imagine that "nothing" exists in some "preposterous limbo" beyond the realm of nature, and constitutes the mother-substance from which this has been evolved, with Swedenborg's truly philosophic conception that nature itself is the realm of uncreation, that is, the mother-substance, or logical background of contingent human existence. It is, however, in the treatment of this part of his subject that the author is most difficult to follow, and that we fall back most often on the evidence of a conviction in which his apparent contradictions are reconciled. He tells us in the name of Swedenborg what we are also told by Kant, that space and time are forms of the natural mind, and have no existence outside it; but he goes far beyond Kant when he says we must expect Swedenborg to deny all reality to nature, since nature is conditioned in space and time, being the sum-total of the limitations of the one and the vicissitudes of the other. He is on the ground of idealism when he tells us that nature is purely apparitional and subjective, and the only unitary or universal substance which underlies its forms is not nature, but man—man being identical with God. He passes from Fichte to Hegel in the assertion that the Divine Being produces from its own essence the mother-substance or nature without which, as he explains, creation would be as visionary and magical as children produced without a female parent or a crop raised without last year's grain; and this abstract mother-substance is again made to tantalize us by always hovering on the limits of a more conditioned existence. In describing the relation of thought to things he talks the language of science, and is justified in doing so, since he admits its truth in the constitutive sphere and accepts nature as an "authentic datum for it." He is consistent in declaring that every fact of consciousness implies a subject and an object, since he also declares that living knowledge or perception takes no cognizance of such a distinction; the dissecting into object and subject being a good logical analysis for "deceased facts," and possible only when facts are deceased and the mental stomach can present them to the gastric juice of the "ruminant or logical understanding." Nor does he lose sight of his metaphysical and subjective conception of nature when he maintains that to take away the object by resolving it into the sensations of the subject is to take away the subject also, because he here uses this word in a merely formal sense; but we are increasingly

puzzled by the combined points of view of scientific existence and philosophic non-being; and when we refer these utterances to an earlier passage, where the idea of man's relation to the lower existences is stated in the usual form, and when we finally read that this metaphysical nature of ours involves physics as its necessary basis of manifestation, the hallucination theory of human experience seems to melt away, and Mr. James's universe to become as real, and its creation out of the pure Divine Essence as "magical," as that of any theist or atheist whose errors he is meaning to expose. I desire, however, rather to call attention to the intellectual subtlety of these arguments than to advance a criticism of them, which, supposing it to be just, could scarcely prove itself so in a cursory notice of the work.

In Mr. James's deductions from his philosophy of nature we touch more familiar ground. We find the orthodox distinction between fact and truth, between scientific observation and spiritual insight; and the author only carries it to its legitimate conclusion when he asserts that miracles may be good philosophy and yet very bad science, and that protoplasm is probably good science, but supremely unimportant to philosophy; in fact, a symbol of intellectual chaos. On the whole, he is more just to observation and more familiar with its results than might be expected from one who declares that its name is Esau, not Jacob; that it is born of the bondwoman, not of the free; and if he somewhat overrates its "ontologic pretensions," and cites Prof. Huxley as a leading instance of them, the error is too common to astonish us. His discussion of evolution as rendered possible only by involution is very ingenious; and when he professes himself willing to account for man on monkey principles, provided he may account for the monkey on man principles, I am not sure that Prof. Huxley himself would not sympathize with him. He is equally orthodox in divorcing morality from spiritual life, to which he makes it inferior by all the difference between the voluntary and the spontaneous, between a self-regarding submission to a civic code and the social virtue in which self is forgotten. Nothing could be more logical than his denial of all but a contingent reality to the whole mental and moral order of human existence. "Good and evil, heaven and hell, are not facts of creative, but of purely constitutive order. They bear primarily upon man's natural destiny, and have no relation to his spiritual freedom save through that. They are the mere geology of our natural consciousness, and this is all they are."

But he does not stop here. Morality not only is insufficient, it is injurious, because it tends to keep up the subjective consciousness which is "the characteristic natural evil of man"; that delusion of selfhood or *proprium* which is odious, imbecile, full of all danger and damnation. Even the carnality which does not increase self-consciousness is better than the asceticism which does; this ultra-religious paradox receiving its fullest and most original expression in a footnote, of which we quote part:—"There is no way of getting to heaven but the way of self-denial, which is inward or spiritual humility. There are but few who are content to walk in this heavenly way I know, because it is not half so sweet and alluring to carnal thought as the way of self-indulgence, which is that of saintly asceticism. There is nothing so inwardly nourishing to selfhood in man as the culture of asceticism, or the practice of needlessly snubbing one's innocent and unconscious flesh; for, of course, the more that is done of this unrequired or gratuitous work, the more the subject's complacency in himself abounds, and the greater grows his sense of merit, which is the source of all our spiritual defilement. Our nature never prompts any mortification to the flesh in us; for the flesh is always divinely sweet and modest until it has been

bedevilled by our ascetic efforts to worry some comfort out of it to our self-righteous pretensions; but only to the fleshly mind, which is the exact mind of the ascetic or church saint"; and he finally lands himself in an attack upon the Church, which he denounces as a system of other-worldliness, and the parent or protagonist of "all the spiritual evil latent or possible in human nature." He passes lightly over the "very unhandsome pre-natal physiological development,.....while she was still an immature and unborn providential embryo in the earth, peopling it, too, with every uncouth, unclean, and monstrous form of life below the human"; and over the earlier self-conscious stage, of which the corruption "culminated, or became a momentous historical phenomenon, in the gross fanatical lineaments of the Jewish theocracy: certainly from a spiritual point of view the most complete and comprehensive embodiment of ungodliness ever divinely consecrated in human annals." Her lasting crime has been that she found her mission in the Christian revelation and has belied it; for that mission was to bear witness to the literal and miraculous facts which can alone convey Divine truth to the sensuous understanding; and from a witness she has erected herself into a judge; from a nursing-mother, whose function was to supply the pure milk of Gospel tradition, into a teacher presiding over its conversion. She fosters self-hood, self-righteousness, the "sentiment of moral worth, which is the sentiment of distinction or difference between men and men"; she teaches "that the only imaginable theory of Christ's office is to save men in their individual persons or their piddling private capacities, and not at all as a nature or race; and consequently that their only chance of salvation at His hands lies in their diligently and impudently appropriating Him every one to his worthless and insignificant little self." "Her pretension in humanity is in short the ultimate natural or outward form of all man's spiritual profligacy." Her action is as absurd as it is mischievous in such noisy evangelists as the "late collapsed Mr. Moody" or the "present distended Mr. Cook"; and it is matter for rejoicing that a "bumptious and inexorable but providential science" seems destined to sweep such "venomous little ecclesiasticisms" out of the way, and hasten the birth of a new spiritual life for the American nation.

The quaintness and vigour, the sarcasm and the invective of Mr. James's language are in curious contrast with the not only religious but spiritual tendency of his work. To the modern English mind they are the very antidote to spiritual emotion. Yet no form of words has ever accompanied a more lofty enthusiasm for the religious life. His system of ethics is a wholesale denial of the principle of individualism which, whether in its selfish or sympathetic form, is the basis of every working theory of morals which has taken root in a European race. In his conception Christianity casts off the reproach of selfishness which philosophic morality imputes to it; and his earnestness proves that a theism is possible which subjugates personality in the spiritual more completely than does positivism in the moral sphere, while it only excuses such developments of the natural existence as the latter system would include in the larger destiny of mankind. But it is doubtful whether it will ever prove itself more than possible. It does more to reconcile the reason and the imagination than any known form of theism, but it does less to conciliate the natural human emotions which underlie both. It abolishes the individual by means of social affections, which tend neither to a glorified self-consciousness after death nor to an enlarged self-consciousness during life. It exacts, in short, more than either Christianity or positivism, and gives less in return; for its rewards are smaller than those of the former faith, and less thinkable than those of the latter. If the direction of thought were towards transcendental



belief, Mr. James's religion might be that of the future. It still retains the educative value of a brilliant mental phenomenon, the joint result of an ardent faith and an absolutely fearless scepticism. His book is also a literary study; and those of his readers who deplore the decadence of Saxon English on our side of the Atlantic may have the not unmixed pleasure of seeing that it has suffered no decline on the other.

A. ORR.

## "THE MELANCHOLY JAKUES."

Athenæum Club, July, 1880.

I SHOULD much like, in common I suspect with others of your readers, to be informed, by some of the learned and acute Shakspearean critics who write in your columns, if there be any authority for our common pronunciation of the name of the cynical lord in 'As You Like It' as if it were spelled "Jaikes." Surely Shakspeare himself and his company did not say "Jaikes." It was certainly in the fashion at the courts of Elizabeth and of James to use French words and French phrases. Why should we suppose that Shakspeare was ignorant of the right pronunciation of the commonest of all French proper names? When it comes to speaking the word in blank verse we are landed in what seems to me a very palpable absurdity. "Jaques" as a monosyllable does well enough in the line which ends,

"What said the melancholy Jaques?"

But I notice, in the beautiful rendering of the play by Miss Litton's company at Drury Lane, that the actor who speaks the line,

To-day as I and Jaques lay along,

has no alternative but to convert the word into a most barbarous dissyllable, which to my ears is only spellable "Jaikwés." (I quote from the acting version, but the name requires the same scanning in all the accepted editions.) Now, I do not believe that Shakspeare ever meant that so false a note as "Jaikwés" should be sounded in the sweet music of his verse. I know that stage tradition is in favour of the Drury Lane pronunciation, but is this tradition authentic? Does it derive from Shakspeare's time? I believe there is no certain record of the acting of 'As You Like It' for more than one hundred years after Shakspeare's death. Tradition therefore, if it exists, cannot be unbroken tradition. If Shakspeare meant the name to be spoken in the French way, with the fully sounded *a*, all difficulties of scansion, of course, vanish at once, for the *e* would then be sounded or made mute as the line required a word of two syllables or of one syllable, in accordance with the usage of all French poets and of our own Chaucer.

OSWALD CRAWFURD.

## PROF. MOMMSEN'S LIBRARY.

AN intimate friend of Prof. Mommsen sends us the following details respecting the calamity which has befallen that eminent scholar:—

"On my visit to-day, the 16th, I received full confirmation of what the papers announced. The professor is still busily engaged searching the *débris*. Of books not many more are coming to light entire. His library must really be regarded as destroyed. The ancient manuscripts from foreign libraries which were in his hands are partly damaged, no doubt; but it would seem that they may be regarded as having as a body been practically saved. This was the case with the most important manuscript of Jordanis's Gothic history, which he had edited for the 'Monumenta Germanie.' The edition is ready printed. In the collection of Roman inscriptions the main loss is in South Italy, because it will not perhaps be possible to collect again all the materials. The collection of Swiss inscriptions is also lost, and Mommsen will at once undertake its reconstruction, and so soon as he can get away he will proceed to Switzerland—not, as the papers say, to North Italy. Mommsen's

MSS. of his lectures must be considered as destroyed, and they can only approximately be replaced from the note-books of his hearers. His *collectanea* are lost, and among these are unfortunately included those for the 'Römisches Staatsrecht' and the Roman history, and most valuable critical materials collected for the edition of the oldest writers on German history.

"Many steps are being taken to restore his library. The Academy of Sciences yesterday decided to re-present him with the books which he received as a member. It has further been suggested that workers in his department should send him such of their writings as deal with subjects that interest the professor. The idea is being put in execution in Germany, and it is hoped and desired that foreign scholars may join in the movement.

"I sought out Mommsen the morning after the catastrophe, and found him very much depressed. All references to his vigour and mental freshness and the possible restoration of his library were of no avail. To-day he was quite different—of course grave, and still thinking much of the greatness of the mischance that has befallen him, but on the whole collected and absorbed in the immediately necessary exertions. Already it was pleasant to observe that he deliberately used the phrase 'Misgeschick,' while on Monday he said 'Unglück.'

## Literary Gossip.

AN attempt is being made to establish an association of a novel kind. Its promoters design to collect, receive, and diffuse intelligence from trustworthy, competent, and impartial sources in all the countries concerned in the "Eastern Question." A very short study of the contradictory and exaggerated telegrams from Constantinople and elsewhere which have appeared in the daily papers during the last four years, and the memory, still fresh, of certain heated discussions based upon insufficient evidence on either side, prove the possible advantages of such an association, which is necessarily without political bias, if its information can be depended upon. Mr. Whitaker, of the *Levant Herald*, has consented to make the necessary arrangements for obtaining trustworthy letters, at regular intervals, from the most important places. The promoters propose taking convenient rooms, where their subscribers may receive and read the letters as they arrive. The arrangements will probably include printing the letters in some form for subscribers. The rooms may possibly be opened by October. It has been decided to ask those who join to hold themselves liable for the sum of 10*l.* each, beyond which there will be no further liability. Among those who have already given in their names are Lords Dunraven and Melgund, the Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., the Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P., Mr. Arthur Otway, M.P., Mr. Henry Brand, M.P., Sir Algernon Borthwick, Capt. Gill, Mr. Charles E. Austin, and Mr. Laurence Oliphant. The last named will receive letters from those who wish to join, addressed to him at the Athenæum Club, Pall Mall.

The forthcoming number of *Macmillan's Magazine* will contain a memorial notice of Mr. Tom Taylor, from the pen of Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C. In it will be found some details of his early career, of some interest in themselves, and revealing a side of his character hardly to be suspected by those who knew him only in his later time. There will be also an article called 'Journaliste

malgré Lui,' in which, under a thin disguise, a well-known English author relates some strange facts of recent occurrence in a French provincial town.

THE final meeting for the season of the Rabelais Club took place on the 20th inst., Mr. F. Pollock occupying the chair. Among those present were his Excellency the American Minister, Lord Houghton, Sir F. Pollock, Messrs. Woolner, R.A., Frith, R.A., Moulton, F.R.S., and many others. A volume consisting of the miscellanies which have from time to time been laid before the meetings is in preparation.

MR. F. BOYLE has, we understand, started for Greece as special correspondent of the *Standard*. This looks as if Mr. Boyle expected that stirring events are going to occur on the Greek frontier.

LADY DUFFUS HARDY, who for the past twelve months has been travelling in the United States, has written a book on America, which will be published in London in the autumn.

A BILL affecting the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge has just been brought from the Lords. It is for the purpose of authorizing the extension and further limitation of the tenures of certain university and college emoluments limited or to be limited by orders of the Oxford and Cambridge Commissioners.

THE speculative builder is destroying another place of historic interest. The Manor House, Stoke Newington, where Edgar Poe and other celebrities went to school, and which tradition connects with the times of Queen Elizabeth and the Commonwealth, is being pulled down to make way for a row of shops. Of late years it has been a place of much interest for American travellers.

WE have been asked to say that Lieut.-Col. Fergusson will feel grateful to any one who will kindly furnish him with certified copies of, or information regarding, letters of Henry Erskine, Lord Advocate for Scotland towards the end of the last century and at the beginning of the present, such as would be useful to supplement family papers in the preparation of a sketch of the great lawyer. The originals of any such letters, if forwarded to 18, Lennox Street, Edinburgh, would be copied at once and returned.

MESSES. MACMILLAN & Co. have in the press a volume entitled 'The Aryan Village, Past and Present, in Bengal and Ceylon,' by Sir John B. Phear, formerly Chief Justice of Ceylon, and one of the judges of the High Court of Judicature in Calcutta.

THE third annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom is fixed for the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October, at Edinburgh, in the rooms of the Royal Society. Special attention will be devoted to the libraries of Scotland and to classification and binding. The Council invite early offers of papers for the meeting.

THE death is announced, at the age of nearly eighty years, of Mr. Benjamin Poole, the editor of the *Coventry Standard* and the author of a History of Coventry.

THE annual meeting of the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association was held at the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society on

Friday, the 9th inst., Mr. T. Hughes in the chair. The Report stated that the Council had directed its special attention to the object of consolidating and amending the Public Libraries Acts for England, and that it was assured of the willingness of those members of Parliament who were on the Council to promote the passing of a new Act whenever the condition of public business afforded an opportunity. In furtherance of the same object the co-operation of the Library Association—a body in which nearly every important library in the kingdom is represented—had been spontaneously offered and promptly accepted. A Bill had been drafted. The attempt to establish a free library in Camberwell during the past year, though successful at a public meeting of the ratepayers, was defeated on a poll. Had the votes been taken by voting papers delivered at the houses of the ratepayers, under the Act of 1877—as was done at Richmond—Camberwell, like Richmond, would doubtless now be in the enjoyment of its free library. The Report was adopted and the accounts passed.

We do not often hear of an author travelling some thousands of miles to see his works through the press, but such is the case in the instance of the Rev. John Cooper, who has just set out from London for his home near Melbourne, Australia, having visited England to personally superintend the issue of three books written by him, and which will be published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton during the autumn. They will be announced as embodying "vital truths for present-day thinkers." Mr. Cooper is the author of 'The Science of Spiritual Life,' which was first published in Melbourne, a second edition being issued by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

PROF. WILMANS, the head of the University Library of Göttingen, is now in England for the purpose of studying the arrangements of our great libraries, in order to select the best system for the new Göttingen Library, which is now in course of construction.

ONE of the oldest names connected with the bookselling trade in London is that of Bumpus, one of the members of which family died the other day, viz., Mr. John Bumpus, of Oxford Street.

PROF. D. HÖRSCHELMANN, of Dorpat, is engaged upon a new edition of Hephæstion's 'Enchiridion de Metris,' based chiefly on the Bodleian MSS.

WE regret to learn that the *Library Journal* is to be discontinued as a separate publication. Some of its practical features, however, will be transferred to the *Publisher's Weekly* (New York). The publisher states that the *Library Journal* has been issued at a loss from the very beginning in 1876.

'LORD BRACKENBURY,' the new story by Miss Amelia B. Edwards, author of 'Barbara's History,' 'Debenham's Vow,' &c., will be published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett in August.

MR. ROBERT HARRISON, of the London Library, writes:—

"The announcement in your 'Literary Gossip' that Mr. J.\* P. Anderson is about to publish a catalogue of the works on British topography now in the British Museum

has taken me by surprise. Had I known that such a work was in hand, I should not have entered on the task of preparing my 'Index to the Topographical Literature of England and Wales,' which will soon be published by the Index Society, and which was announced in your columns nearly two years ago. It is to be hoped that the two works thus maturing together will not interfere with each other, but that there will be room both for my handbook and for Mr. Anderson's more extensive and, as I presume, more specially bibliographical work."

THE death is announced of Mr. Thomas Dixon, of Sunderland, the working man to whom Mr. Ruskin wrote the letters afterwards published under the title 'By Wear and Tyne.' Mr. Dixon, who was by trade a corkcutter, was a remarkable man for his class, and took very great interest in all matters appertaining to literature and the fine arts. He has been the means of acquiring many books and pictures for the Sunderland institutions. He died on the 11th of July, aged forty-nine years.

THE MS. "Discipline" of the Walloon Church of Norwich of 1589, recently mentioned in these columns as having been acquired by the British Museum, where it now stands as Egerton 2568, was printed at full length, with an introduction and notes by Miss Toulmin Smith, in Mr. Walter Rye's 'Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany,' Part I. Vol. II. (1879). Though not the only example of a French Church "Discipline" in England, it is the oldest and most complete known, the other two, London and Canterbury, only dating from 1641. An interesting feature of the Norwich MS. is the seven clauses as to "prophecy," according to early Elizabethan custom. The signatures of ministers, elders, and deacons appended include some well-known names, such as those of Basnage, Gaston Martineau, and others. As some of the names are difficult to decipher, Miss T. Smith asks us to say that she will be happy to assist any one who may be interested in them.

THE New York *Nation* announces the death of Dr. George Ripley, for many years past the literary editor of the New York *Tribune*:—

"He graduated at Harvard in 1823, taught mathematics for a time at the college while completing his studies at the Divinity School, and in 1828 was settled over a Congregational Church in Boston. In the division among the Unitarians which was signalized in 1838, he sided with the Transcendentalists, and when, in 1840, the *Dial* was founded, Mr. Ripley was one of its editors. The next year he retired from the pulpit, and took the leading part in the Brook Farm socialistic experiment, and held to it loyally till 1847, being the president of the association, of which the later phases were Fourieristic. Transition to service under Mr. Greeley was thus made easy, and Mr. Ripley joined the *Tribune* staff in 1849. His literary activity made him a contributor also to numerous periodicals, and he was one of the founders of *Harper's Magazine*. In connexion with Mr. Charles A. Dana he edited the first and second editions of 'Appletons' Cyclopaedia' (1858-63 and 1873-76). Before the close of his ministry he had directed the publication of a philosophical series entitled 'Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature,' in fourteen volumes, begun in 1838. As a reviewer he was the type of the 'genial critic,' much given to what the *Tribune* calls 'expository reviews,' not meaning by that mere scissors-work, but fluent—perhaps too fluent—summaries of the contents of the work under consideration."

THE Rev. Herbert E. Reynolds, librarian of Exeter Cathedral, is engaged upon a collation of the documents which relate to Lichfield, Lincoln, Exeter, and Wells Cathedrals. These are now in the press, and may be expected in a collective and also separate form in the autumn.

To those who care to watch examination lists it is a subject of speculation whether University College or New Kingswood School (the school for sons of Wesleyan ministers) will gain the first place in matriculation at London University, or whether the ladies will wrest the palm from them. In the last examination, in which there has been a very great number of failures, Mr. Workman, from Kingswood School, takes the first place in honours and the first exhibition; Mr. Moritz, from University College, the second; and Miss E. S. Collet, from the North London Collegiate School, the third, with the third exhibition. Ladies take five out of the first fourteen places, all of these attaining the number of marks qualifying for prizes, and sixteen names out of eighty-five in honours are those of ladies. Twenty-four in the first class also are ladies, and only one lady is in the second class.

THE memorial to the memory of Janet Hamilton, the Langloan poetess, of which we have already made mention, was unveiled last week. Prof. Veitch delivered a speech on the occasion.

A MANUSCRIPT of the Gospels, written on purple parchment in silver ink, and adorned with miniatures, was recently discovered in Calabria by Messrs. O. von Gebhardt and A. Harnack. A set of reproductions of the miniatures has just been published at Leipzig, and a collation of the text is promised. The MS. contains St. Matthew and St. Mark. The discoverers would fix as early a date as the end of the fifth century or beginning of the sixth for both the miniatures and the text. Such a bold claim will need investigation.

AMONG German announcements are the following books: 'Das Recht des Besitzes bei den Römern,' by Prof. Bekker, of Heidelberg; 'Volksschauspiele, in Baiern und Oesterreich - Ungarn gesammelt,' by Au. Hartmann, of the Staatsbibliothek at Munich; 'Das Oberammergauer Passionspiel in seiner Aeltesten Gestalt,' the first publication of the original; the first volume of the 'Gesammelte Schriften' of Dr. Liszt; a 'Griechische Grammatik' by Prof. Meyer, of Gratz; 'Ein Skizzenbuch von Beethoven aus dem Jahre 1803, in Auszügen dargestellt,' by G. Nottebohm; and an 'Allgemeine Theorie der Musikalischen Rhythmik seit J. S. Bach,' by Prof. Westphal.

MESSRS. HANSARD'S Monthly List of Parliamentary Papers for June enumerates seventy-nine Reports and Papers, seventy-nine Bills, and eighty-six Papers by Command. The most important items are, among the Reports, the Return of Financial Statement on which the Calculations are based of Payments to be made to London Water Companies under proposed Metropolitan Waterworks Purchase Bill; the Report of Lieut.-Col. Bolton on Metropolitan Water; Statements and Abstracts of Reports of Life Assurance Companies deposited with the Board of Trade for the Year 1879; Return of the Receipts and Payments, Annual Ex-



penses, &c., of Savings Banks for the Year 1879; and Account of Liabilities, Assets, and Deficiency of Savings Banks in each Year from 1860 to 1879. Among the Bills will be noted the two short titles, Hares and Rabbits and Employers' Liability (Amended). Important Papers by Command are: Report by Mr. Ormiston, C.E., on Improvements proposed at the Harbour of Famagousta; Report of the Progress of the Ordnance Survey to December 31st, 1879; and New Code of Regulations, Education Department, 1880.

OUR Correspondent, M. S. Lambros, is at present at Mount Athos, busy preparing catalogues of the MSS. in the libraries and archives. He is accompanied by three university students who can read and copy mediæval MSS., by a painter, and an engraver. At Mount Athos there is a photographer, and some of the monks have studied paleography at Athens under M. Lambros, and will aid his labours, which have every promise of success.

MR. HARTSHORNE writes:—

"With reference to the notice in the *Athenæum* of July 17th respecting the sale of the Sunderland Library, it appears that the Valdarfer Boccaccio of 1471 has been confounded with the edition of 1472 by Adam de Michaelibus. The former volume, the Boccaccio by Christopher Valdarfer, was sold in the Roxburghe sale, June 17th, 1812, to the Marquess of Blandford for 2,260*l.* When the Blandford Library was dispersed in 1819, this precious book was bought by Longmans for Lord Spencer for 918*l.*, and it has since that time remained the choicest treasure of the Althorp Library. According to Dibdin the edition of 1472 is probably the rarer book of the two. He says that there is no perfect copy in England except it be that in the Blenheim collection."

## SCIENCE

### BOTANICAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

*Introduction to the Study of Flowers.* By Andrew Wilson, Ph.D. (Chambers.)

A VERY simple and easy book to place in the hands of a school teacher, or, if we may be permitted the expression, "middle-aged" scholar. It seems well adapted to improve and develop the faculty of observation, and by the occasional introduction of morphological generalizations, it may serve to promote the reflective faculties also. We demur to the statement (p. 24) that the calyx tube enters in an important degree into the formation of the fruit in the apple, rose, &c. We think there is now no longer room to doubt that what Dr. Wilson calls calyx tube is really receptacular tube; but if objection be raised to this interpretation, why not say flower tube, which, while correct in itself, does not favour one theory more than another?

*Botany for Children: an Illustrated Elementary Text-Book for Junior Classes and Young Children.* By the Rev. George Henslow, M.A. (Stanford.)

FOLLOWING in the steps of his venerated father, the Rev. George Henslow has here issued an elementary text-book for children's use. The method adopted is to take some common wild plant and point out its different parts and the manner in which they are arranged. Another is taken and treated in a similar way. Then the two are compared, their points of resemblance and of difference noted, the inferences from these facts explained, and various items of information concerning the structure and uses of the plants incidentally furnished. The book is illustrated with several lithographic

illustrations, rather coarsely executed, and the analyses generally lack clearness and are on too small a scale.

*An Elementary Text-Book of Botany.* Translated from the German of Dr. Prantl, the translation revised by S. H. Vines, M.A., D.Sc. (Sonnenschein & Allen.)

THIS is a translation of a German work destined for the use of students for whom the great and ill-digested 'Lehrbuch' of Sachs is not adapted. It will be hailed with acclamation by many no longer in *statu pupillari*, and who, while anxious to see and understand somewhat of the new aspect given to botanical science by Prof. Sachs, have been deterred from so doing either by inability to read his *magnum opus* in the original, or by disinclination to undertake so formidable a task as the study of the translation. It must be remembered that to a considerable extent Sachs's book entails upon the pre-Sachsian student the necessity of going to school again, a process not agreeable in itself, and for which very few can find the requisite time. To such readers the present digest will be received as a boon. To some extent it will reassure them, by showing them that much that appears new and strange is simply old material redressed. New terms are introduced with more or less justification, but comparatively little is done to amend or abolish old ones which are no longer in accordance with the state of science. Some, indeed, must always have been used in a conventional sense; for instance, such a term as we meet with on opening the present book, where, on p. 3, we find the "insertion" of the leaf spoken of. It is clear from the explanation given that "exsertion" would be a more correct expression of the facts of the case. A page or two further on we find the term "decurrent" made use of in its conventional acceptance, but one that, to say the least, requires verification to ascertain whether or no it represents the actual truth. But while old terms have been retained and new ones devised upon slender grounds, it would convey a very false impression of the value of modern German botany if the reader were to infer that innovations in terminology are its most noteworthy features. On the contrary, new ideas, fertile in their application, have originated in Germany, and we have only to compare Sachs's 'Lehrbuch,' or the excellent digest of it we owe to Drs. Prantl and Vines, with English text-books of a dozen years since to see the great advance that has been made. Without going into chemical and physical questions connected with vegetable physiology—in which, however, the advance has been mainly made by German investigators—we may mention the broad generalizations connected with the alternations of generations in plants. A "spore," or reproductive body, will at one time or in one group of plants reproduce itself or grow into something quite different—a new individual, a resting spore, a fructification, a prothallus, as the case may be—and these states or stages serve to link together groups of plants whose relationship was formerly considered very remote, and to furnish suggestions, at least, of the origin and lineage of existing plants. Connected with this subject also are the curious phenomena of "heterœcism," by virtue of which a parasitic plant, growing now on one host-plant, now on another of a different character, assumes quite a different appearance. In this manner may be explained the belief, prevalent among farmers and long scouted by naturalists, that there is a connexion between the rust of the berberry leaves and that of the wheat plant. What was ridiculed and pronounced impossible has become an accepted doctrine, based upon facts which can no longer be gainsaid. One of the most recently ascertained facts of this nature is that which shows the connexion between the blight so common on silver firs in Switzerland and a mould on the leaves of the Alpine rhododendron. In anatomy the molecular nature of cell mem-

brane and the discrimination and definition of particular layers of cellular tissue have received special attention at the hands of the Germans, and much interest has been excited by the correlation of the three such layers in the developing embryo of flowering plants with the corresponding embryonic membranes in animals. When analogies like these can be made out we become reconciled to the use of such terms as "plerome," "fundamental tissue," "periblem," or "dermatogen," which at first seemed needless refinements. Botany in England, always excepting systematic classification and those departments to which Mr. Darwin directly and indirectly has contributed so much, had fallen into a sort of unproductive routine, which is reflected in the text-books of the period, and from which such works as the present will do much to extricate it.

### ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

SOME of the fruits of Dr. Paul Topinard's recent visit to London appear in an article by him on the Hunterian Museum and the craniometric method of Prof. Flower in the *Revue d'Anthropologie*, published July 15th. It would be of great advantage if the study of each other's methods by the distinguished craniologists of this country and of France should lead to uniformity. The extent to which uniformity has been attained is shown by Dr. Topinard's statement that of ten measurements given for each skull in Prof. Flower's Catalogue, six are taken rigorously according to the French method. The variations in the other four are so slight that Topinard comes to the conclusion that, except as to the cranial capacity, it cannot be said that the English osteometric methods differ notably from the French. He maintains, however, his preference for small shot as the measure of capacity over mustard seed, the substance used by Prof. Flower for that purpose.

The same *Revue* acquaints us that the French Legislature, on the proposition of the Minister of Public Instruction, has just voted the following liberal grants towards anthropological missions: 1,800*l.* (sterling) to M. de Ujfalvy, for a three years' journey upon the Upper Oxus, in continuation of his previous researches upon the populations; 1,000*l.* to M. Cahen for a mission in Syria and Mesopotamia; 1,600*l.* to Dr. Crevaux for the continuation of his researches in the basin of the Upper Amazon; 1,800*l.* to M. Désiré Charnay for procuring photographs of the ancient monuments of Yucatan. In addition, without subvention, Dr. Cauvin will represent the Government at the Melbourne Exhibition in the interests of anthropology, and Dr. Hacks will go on a mission to the East Indies. Three other missions have been reported upon favourably by the Commission, viz., those of M. Revoil to the Somalis, M. Moindron to the northern coast of New Guinea, and M. Flahaut to the Polar Seas. A majority of these gentlemen were pupils in the laboratory of the late Dr. Broca.

An exhibition of German prehistoric anthropology will take place at Berlin next month, under the presidency of Prof. Virchow.

### NOTES FROM NAPLES.

July 13, 1880.

THE *Pungolo* reports that a meteorological and seismographic observatory is to be established near the summit of Vesuvius. The site fixed upon is the upper station of the funicular railway, which is not far distant from the crater. The object in view is to observe with the minutest attention and permanently the phenomena presented by the mountain. The observatory will be supplied with the best instruments, which have already been ordered from well-known houses in Munich, Paris, and London. The direction of the seismographic observatory will be entrusted to the pupil of a scientific Frenchman, whilst the meteorological observa-

tory, it is reported, will be worked on account of the *New York Herald*.

The *Pungolo* publishes another notice which may interest the readers of the *Athenæum*. It is that on the 1st of September there will be a meeting in Turin of the directors of the meteorological observatories of the Italian Alps and Apennines in correspondence with one another. This association, which was first established fifteen years ago, has from a very moderate beginning now extended itself all over Italy, and it is desired to give it a firmer and more definite form. Students of meteorological science generally are invited, and are promised a courteous reception by the Italian Alpine Club and the Municipality of Turin. The termination is announced of an important work by Demetrio Salazaro, entitled 'Studi sui Monumenti dell'Italia Meridionale dal IV<sup>to</sup> al XIII<sup>mo</sup> Secolo.' The second volume, which is just completed, describes the monuments of the Apulias, of the Calabrias, and of Sicily. The author visited all the places of which he speaks, and during his long and laborious journeys made discoveries of new monuments of art and of unknown artists which add another interesting page to the artistic history of Southern Italy. The Commendatore Salazaro, under the impression that a close relation exists between Southern Italian art and Roman art in the mediæval ages, will very shortly publish the monuments belonging to the Middle Ages which still exist in Rome and its neighbourhood. H. W.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

It is proposed to issue a relieve map of Athens and the Piræus, similar to Mr. Burn's relieve map of Rome. The size of the map would be about 32 by 24 inches. The scale would be five inches to the mile, with the vertical scale slightly exaggerated. Intending subscribers should send their names to the Rev. R. Burn, Cambridge, before October 1st, when the list will be closed.

Major E. Rowland Jones, author of 'Lincoln, Sherman, and Grant' and other works, is preparing for early publication 'The Emigrant's Friend,' a manual of "complete, authentic, and impartial information for those who contemplate leaving 'the Old Home' to try their fortunes in the West." The author, a naturalized citizen of the United States, and during the last twelve years consul for that country at Newcastle-on-Tyne, spent most of his life in the wheat-growing states of America. Messrs. Hamilton, Adams & Co. will publish the work.

Signor Chiarini died at Kialla, in Ghera, on the 5th of October, 1879, in consequence of the privations to which he was subjected by the queen of that small country, which nominally owes allegiance to the king of Shoa. The two travellers never reached Kafa, and Cecchi still continues a prisoner, and is appealing for help.

Dr. Emin Bey has returned from an exploration of the western shores of Lake Albert Nyanza, bringing with him a large collection of shells and other objects of natural history. There remains now no doubt that the lake first discovered by Baker and that visited by Stanley form distinct basins. The Larragoi, which Gessi stated to flow out of the Upper Nile towards the west, was examined by Emin Bey, who is not yet sure whether it is a backwater or an arm of that river.

MR. W. A. LLOYD.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Lloyd, the well-known authority on aquaria. Mr. Lloyd was originally apprenticed to a book-binder, but his strong love of science enabled him to overcome surroundings little favourable to such pursuits as his. Attention was drawn in this journal to Mr. Lloyd, and he was enabled to pursue the obvious bent of his mind. He made himself the great authority on aquaria, and the services he rendered during the many years he was in charge of the Crystal Palace

Aquarium will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Lloyd's reputation extended to the Continent, and led to his being employed in arranging the aquarium at Hamburg. Mr. Lloyd retired some little time ago from the Crystal Palace, to the great loss of that institution. His single-mindedness and unselfish generosity endeared him to all who knew him.

#### SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—July 7.—J. W. Dunning, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. Weir, on behalf of Mr. J. W. Douglas, exhibited a female specimen of *Noctua c-nigrum*.—Mr. M'Lachlan exhibited a piece of sugarcane from Queensland, much eaten by some undetermined lepidopterous larve, of which specimens were shown.—Mr. W. L. Distant was able to state that this was a quite distinct larva from that infesting sugar-canes in Madras, of which he had recently received specimens.—Miss Ormerod exhibited specimens of various sugar-cane borers from British Guiana, and read notes thereon.—Mr. Distant exhibited a specimen of the larva of *Hepialus vice-scens*, the so-called vegetable caterpillar of New Zealand. The spores of *Cordiceps Robertsii* frequently falling on this caterpillar become parasitic, destroying it and growing therefrom in the form which has caused many erroneous statements to be made.—Mr. Billups exhibited a larva of *Plusia chrysis*, and some specimens of an ichneumon (*Paxylloma*, sp.) that was parasitic thereon.—Mr. Phipson exhibited a remarkable variety of *Pyrausta cardui*.—A note was read from Mr. S. Churchill, of Teheran, 'On *Argas Persicus*.'—Mr. R. Trimen communicated notes 'On the Pairing of a Butterfly with a Moth,' and 'On a supposed Female of *Dorylus helveticus*, Linn.'—Messrs. Godman and Salvin communicated a paper entitled 'A List of Diurnal Lepidoptera collected in the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia, and the Vicinity.'

PHILOLOGICAL.—July 16.—Adjourned Special Meeting.—A. J. Ellis, Esq., President, in the chair.—The discussion of Mr. R. Sweet's notes was completed. It was resolved that *ea*-short *e* should be spelled *e*, as in *bred*, *breth*, &c., but that *ea*-long *a*, as in *great*, or long *e* as in *car*, *tear*, should be left for the present; that *ie* in *believe*, *field*, &c., should give way to the older *ee* (*believe*, *field*); that the Tudor *oo* should be restored, *behoove*, *lose*, &c. (*behoove*, *loose*), and that *o* should be replaced by *u* in *above*, *affront*, *tongue*, &c. (*abuc*, *affrunt*, *tung*); the unhistoric *o* in *through* and *young* should be left out (*thru*, *yung*), and in the Old French loan-words *adjourn*, *country*, &c. (*adjurn*, *cuntry*); *u* after *g* was to disappear in *guess*, *guild*, *guarantee*, &c. (*gees*, *gild*, *garantee*), but to be left in *guinea*, *guitar*, &c.; *ue* final was to be left out, and *catalog*, *demagog*, *dialog*, &c., to be written; *h* was to disappear from *rhyme*, *thyme*; *oo* to be substituted for *oe* in *canoe*, *shoe*, &c. In consonants, the double final of *ebb*, *add*, *odd*, &c., and the double central of *travelling*, &c., should be cut away; *b* should go out of *debt*, *doubt*, *subtle*, and off *crumb*, *dumb*, *lamb*, &c. Hard *ch* was to be written *h*, *anchor* as *anker*; *h* should be left out of *ghost*, *aghost*; *l* out of *could*; *f* should replace the Greek *ph*; *s* should be written *z* when so sounded, as *chosen*, &c.; *sc* should become *s*, *c*, or *sh*, according to its sound. The proposal to change *laugh*, *trough*, *rough*, &c., into *lagh*, *trogh*, *ruggh*, was negatived, some members preferring *lauff*, *trauff*, *ruff*. Mr. H. Sweet undertook to revise his notes, to add longish lists of the words which the principles temporarily adopted would affect, and to draw up specimens of passages from old and modern writers in the reformed spelling. The whole subject will then be reconsidered, and settled one way or the other, at the Society's meetings next November.

#### Science Gossip.

THE authorities of Guy's Hospital Medical School have resolved upon making an idle first year's student a rare thing, if the help of a compulsory and non-competitive examination is sufficient for that purpose. This examination has just been held for the first time, and students have had four elementary papers on the principal subjects of their first year's lectures. The progress of our great hospitals into fully organized medical colleges is thus proceeding without hindrance; but a conjoint examination for diplomas is as far off as ever.

On the resignation of Mr. G. R. Waterhouse, Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., has succeeded him in office as Keeper of the Geological Department in the British Museum. This is

one of the most fortunate appointments the Trustees have been able to make for some time. Mr. Waterhouse entered the Museum in 1843, and became Keeper in 1851. Dr. H. Woodward entered the Museum in 1858, and attained the grade of first-class assistant in 1867.

M. PASTEUR has received from the Government of France the sum of 50,000 francs in aid of his researches on the contagious diseases of animals.

M. TRESKA, well known from his connexion for twenty-five years with the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, has quitted that establishment, his office having been considered unnecessary by M. Tisard, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

DR. M. C. COOKE has entered on his duties at Kew Gardens as cryptogamist, the India Office having placed his services at the disposal of the Office of Woods and Forests.

THE Monthly Record of Results of Observations in Meteorology, Terrestrial Magnetism, &c., taken at the Melbourne Observatory and various localities in Victoria during December, 1879, has been received. The mean of the barometer for the year has been 29.912 and the mean temperature of the air for the year 57.6. The Mineral Statistics of Victoria for the year 1879 are also to hand. The estimated yield of gold has been, from alluvial deposits 293,310 ounces, from quartz mines 465,637 ounces. The quantity of silver extracted from the gold at the Melbourne Mint in that year was 23,680.76 ounces, representing a value equal to 5,920l. The other mineral products were in quantity unimportant.

PROF. HUGHES, of Trinity College, Cambridge, will be glad of the loan of letters of the late Prof. Sedgwick, whose life he is writing.

PROF. C. W. BORCHARDT, of the University of Berlin, died at Rüdersdorf on the 27th of June. For many years Prof. Borchardt edited the *Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics*. He was formerly the Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy, and he was correspondent in Geometry of the Académie des Sciences of Paris.

CAPT. C. E. DUTTON, of the Ordnance Department, has published his 'Report on the Geology of the High Plateaus of Utah,' a volume of 307 pages, with eleven heliotype plates and a folio atlas. The physical features of this interesting country are graphically described, and the geological phenomena which have been active in producing the strangely wild conditions of the plateau province are carefully examined.

PROF. NEWBERRY has recently contributed to the *New York School of Mines Quarterly* a paper 'On the Origin and Classification of Ore Deposits,' which has been reprinted by the Scientific Publishing Co. of New York. We direct attention to this pamphlet as containing much useful information and the clearest exposition of the phenomena of mineral veins that we have met with.

THE *Archives Néerlandaises des Sciences Exactes et Naturelles*, published by the Société Hollandaise des Sciences à Harlem, Tome XV. Livraison II., contains several valuable papers, especially by P. M. Heringa, 'Considérations sur la Théorie des Phénomènes Capillaires,' and by J. G. Costerus, on 'L'Influence des Solutions Salines sur la Durée de la Vie du Protoplasme.'

M. EXNER, in a communication made by him to the Vienna Academy of Sciences, shows that the thermo-electric pile of Melloni is dependent on chemical as much as on thermic action. No current, he states, is generated if a pair of bismuth and antimony is plunged into nitrogen gas, whatever may be the temperature to which the junction is raised. The same result is obtained with many other metals. Not heat only but chemical action must be brought into play to generate an electric current.

THE *New York Nation* says that Prof. Eaton's 'Ferns of North America' "is now completed



in two quarto volumes, with seventy-one plates and one or two extras. We noticed with praise the earlier parts of this truly classical fern-book. It began well and has gone on better, the author's part having been admirably sustained throughout, the drawings and their reproductions in colours having improved to the close. Mr. Faxon's drawings are especially commendable. A conspectus of all our ferns, with diagnostic characters, in systematic order, is appended to the second volume."

M. JULES OGIER, Préparateur au Collège de France, has in the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique* an important paper, 'Recherches Thermiques sur les Combinaisons de l'Hydrogène avec les Phosphore, l'Arsenic et le Silicium.' This has at the present time a very important bearing on several investigations on the relation of hydrogen to other bodies.

H. KATO, President of the Department of Law, Science, and Literature, Tokio Daigaku, sends us 'Memoirs of the Science Department, University of Tokio, Japan,' Vol. II., containing a treatise on 'Mining and Mines in Japan,' by Prof. C. Netto, M.E. (who is, we infer from the preface, a German who has "now been for several years in the country"). This is really an interesting and instructive memoir. The occurrence of minerals is carefully described, and the modes of mining in all their details are given with much exactness. A section is devoted to metallurgy, and the author is clearly anxious to draw attention to the defects of many of the rude processes of smelting which are at present adopted in Japan. Indeed, each division of his subject is followed by a section of "Improvements Suggested" for mining, for dressing, and for smelting. Mining laws and mineral statistics form the conclusion of the volume. From the latter we learn that in 1868 the quantity of coal exported from Japan was 15,584 English tons, and that recorded as for ships' use was 915 tons, while in 1878 95,064 tons were exported, and 111,785 tons were consumed for ships' use. This work is produced at the Nishusha printing office, and published by the University. The volume is illustrated by drawings of the miners' tools, and is altogether a production reflecting much credit on all who were concerned in its production.

## FINE ARTS

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION will CLOSE on MONDAY, the 2nd of August.—Admission (from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.), One Shilling. Catalogue, 1s.; or bound, with Pencil, 1s. 6d.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—EVENING EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition will be OPEN in the Evening from Monday, 28th of July, to Monday, 2nd of August (Bank Holiday), from Eight to Eleven.—Admission, Sixpence. Catalogue, Sixpence.—On the Bank Holiday the Admission throughout the day will be Sixpence. On other days it will be as usual.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE NINETEEN-FORTH EXHIBITION will CLOSE on Saturday, July 31st, 5, Pall Mall East, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will CLOSE SATURDAY, July 31st.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary. Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, S.W.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART IN BLACK AND WHITE, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, and Engravings. OPEN DAILY from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. R. F. McNAIR, Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'THE BRAZEN SERPENT' (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'House of Caliph,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

*Rowlandson the Caricaturist: a Selection from his Works.* By J. Grego. 2 vols. Illustrated. (Chatto & Windus.)

Those who study English satirical prints of the last century are indebted to Mr. Grego for the share he took in the comprehensive monograph on James Gillray which appeared some years ago. Of this the two attractive volumes before us form the complement. The book on Gillray was intended to illustrate the satirist's "life, works, and times";

and it did so in an effective, popular manner; but the labours of Mr. Grego met with small recognition, for the work was published as "edited by Thomas Wright, Esq." Mr. Wright had already distinguished himself by compiling 'Caricature History of the Georges,' a task in which he derived much aid from the memoranda which Mr. Edward Hawkins, Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum, had made, or caused to be made, to elucidate his own invaluable collection of satirical prints, now deposited in the Print Room. The exhaustive Catalogue of Satirical Prints in the British Museum, part of which has been published by the Trustees, includes, besides much new matter and additional subjects, the whole of Mr. Hawkins's memoranda, but it has not yet reached the period of Gillray and Rowlandson.

How much Mr. Hawkins owed to Wright we do not know, but certain it is that the books of the latter contain a vast quantity of erudition and fruits of research which are preserved in the manuscripts of the former. Hawkins, William Smith (of Lisle Street), T. Haviland Burke, and Mr. R. H. Evans contributed much to our knowledge of Gillray, and some of them collected and illustrated the works of Rowlandson. But as a whole no contribution to the history of that admirable artist can compare with Mr. Grego's book, and it is likely to retain its position until the national collection of Rowlandson's works is duly catalogued. Even then Mr. Grego's labours will by no means lose their value, nor, let us hope, will his labours fail to find their reward. There is in these volumes so much that could not have been collected without considerable industry and a ready power of grasping and remembering details recovered from fugitive records of the last century, such as old newspapers, magazines, and contemporary histories, that no one who has not followed a similar course of studies can fairly appreciate the excellence of Mr. Grego's work. Of course a great deal of the letter-press is descriptive of, and supplementary to, the excellent photographic fac-similes of Rowlandson's drawings which enliven these pages. This supplied, much historical matter remained to be expounded, and it is in dealing with it that our author's industry has been most profitably exercised. At any rate, he has gathered for the world plenty of amusing materials, and produced a book of which the illustrations alone are full of life, fun, character, personal anecdote, and social, political, and idiosyncratic studies of the liveliest interest. He who runs may read the "caricatures" of Rowlandson, one essential feature of which is that they require observation rather than knowledge, and possess more of that which "makes the whole world kin" than the designs of Hogarth, Gillray, Lord Townshend, or Bunbury.

This work has two shortcomings: its title and the literary, or rather not literary, style of the author, who has probably been led by the nature of his materials into sundry solecisms. Crude colloquialisms abound in an unnecessary degree in his pages, and a little more care would have excluded them. More serviceable still would have been the exercise of competent editorial judgment. Revision is, in fact, much needed.

It is a mistake to call Rowlandson a cari-

caturist. If we accept, as every man of sense must do, Hogarth's definition of this word, Rowlandson was not a caricaturist at all, but a humourist and illustrator of character, free from that exaggeration which often appears in Gillray's art. Lord Townshend was a caricaturist and so was Daryl. Hogarth was a dramatic moralist and student of character, but he was so far from being a caricaturist that even the horrors of the 'Four Stages of Cruelty,' which are supposed to be the most exaggerated examples of the motives ruling his designs, are to this day proved to exist by the official reports of the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals. Hogarth did not exaggerate, but Gillray did, and it is to the latter more than to Rowlandson that the term "caricaturist" is fairly applicable. Allowing for the times in which he lived, Rowlandson was not more of a caricaturist than Leech, and less so than Cruikshank or "H. B." Bunbury partook of the qualities of both classes of satirical designers; in this respect his powers were peculiar. As an artist *per se* Rowlandson's mode was much more elegant and certainly not less animated than that of any of his contemporaries, so far as regards his female figures, which had a close resemblance to the better examples of the skill of Morland. All the satirists, except Bunbury, produced nasty things, after the manner of their day. Rowlandson, although by no means innocent, perpetrated fewer indecencies than his rivals, while, on the whole, his works have the impression of greater voluptuousness. His taste and technical style are much more refined than Gillray's. Immeasurably the greatest, ablest, and most poetical of satirical English draughtsmen was George Cruikshank. As a designer even Hogarth must yield to this transcendent genius; we say this without qualification and with the fullest reverence for the author of 'A Harlot's Progress,' which is one of the finest moralities, and surely the finest series of designs in our language. No other satirical artist is fit to be ranked with Hogarth and Cruikshank, and this is true not only on account of the superabundance, different as they were, of their inventive powers, but on account of the profundity of the humour, and, above all, because the sardonic mood which characterized each of them had its spring in the deepest pity, and was most complete when it was most tenderly expressed.

Compared with these great men Rowlandson seems trivial, Gillray's humour appears to be mere animalism, the vivid wit of Bunbury is gaseous, Sayer is vulgar, Collet seems stupid, and "H. B." is only genteel. Lord Townshend was pungently sarcastic, and Seymour indulged in pure Cockney foolery. It is beyond the range, and it may be beyond the intention, of Mr. Grego to analyze the moods of these satirists or to compare them; but in an introductory chapter he gives a sufficient history of Rowlandson's career, and a very interesting account of his publishers, among whom may be included Rudolph Ackermann, of the Strand, from whose well-known "Repository," now Mr. Rimel's shop, issued a flood of humorous sketches. Mr. Grego supplies cursory notes on some of the men with whom Rowlandson came in contact. Among them are

several of the Royal Academicians, in whose school he was a pupil of note, and to whose exhibitions he contributed portraits before he made his *début* as a satirist at Somerset House by sending, in 1784, 'Vauxhall Gardens,' a first-rate design, which secured his reputation, for before this his position may be said to have been doubtful. In the Royal Academy schools and in Paris Rowlandson acquired that technical skill which gives so great a charm to most of his earlier drawings, but which waned as time removed him from the influence of his first studies. He often satirized the Academy and its members, from Nollekens to the visitors who tumbled over each other down the "stare-case" at Somerset House. As to Rowlandson's technical skill, our author is right in calling the famous 'Squall in Hyde Park' an unsurpassed instance of "executive ability, sense of loveliness, grouping, movement, grasp of character, powers of observation," &c. We quite agree with him that the two satires on the Royal Academy, called 'The Stare-Case' and 'Royal Academy,' dated in 1811, are reprints with the dates altered. This practice of meddling with dates is one of the most provoking among the many questionable tricks of the publishers and popular draughtsmen of the period; it is the cause of no end of confusion, a confusion which, as Mr. Grego remarks, has become the more serious because there are few considerable collections of Rowlandson's works to supply means of comparison and reference.

So prodigious was the facility of Rowlandson and so considerable his industry that it is by no means certain that even Mr. Grego's extensive catalogue is anything like complete. Yet this is by far the largest list ever made, and its comprehensiveness proves the diligence of the compiler. Of the merits of the letter-press there is little need to speak more warmly than we have done. The biography itself contains a good many anecdotes, some of which are by no means new, while others have been wisely recovered from byways and corners of old newspapers, memoirs, and magazines. The persons chiefly concerned are Nelson and Lady Hamilton, the Duke of York and the termagant Mrs. Clarke, the "hero" and "heroine" of the infamous "delicate investigation." Among other persons who figure here are H. Angelo, the fencing master; Pyne ("Hardcastle" of 'Wine and Walnuts,' that amazing olio of anecdotic gossip), John Thomas Smith, the frequenters of Vauxhall, Wolcot, and Weltjé the royal cook, whose queer symposia attracted so much notice to his house on Hammersmith Upper Mall, a house that still stands, but will soon be the prey of the speculative builder. We find a few notes on Bunbury, a designer to whose wit Mr. Grego does but scanty justice. A few other persons are brought to notice in this story of a life which, notwithstanding its brilliancy and success, was by no means happy towards its end, and indeed, apart from jovial intervals, had not been really enjoyable nor profitable for many years before. It is certain, however, that Rowlandson was one of the most scrupulous and honourable of men in all his dealings with others. Would that this could be said of the rest of his class!

Having completed his biographical notice

Mr. Grego enters on a chronology of the caricaturist's works, and, selecting those examples which are most suitable to his purpose, has adorned his pages with photographic fac-similes from the designs and prints of the satirist. He explains other works briefly and adds historical notices and data. The subjects are treated in a manner which is only too "familiar," and not always witty, but there is nothing which need offend the most fastidious eye or ear; this, considering the nature of the task and the manners of the times, is no small praise. We should prefer the omission of phrases such as that which, p. 16, describes George Cruikshank as a "truly splendid old gentleman"; there are apter terms for Lord Barrymore than "the dashing, somewhat irrepressible"; it is hardly clear what is meant by calling owners of Rowlandson's works "steady collectors of his picturesque eccentricities," p. 30; we do not believe that Reynolds and West were "respectfully solicitous" that Bunbury "should send his contributions to the Royal Academy." There is considerable lack of order in the disposition of the details our author has gathered. This is particularly noticeable in the memoranda about Bunbury, and so confused is the text on Rowlandson himself that we have been unable to find the date or details of his death. The space that should have been given to such facts is filled with records of the decease and interment of Rudolph Ackermann. Malcolm is called an "anti-quarian," which is enough to make that worthy come to life and protest that he was not an adjective. Mr. Grego does not often enter deeply into the political elements of the satires, but occasionally he does so with tact and effect. Yet he is not less fallible than the rest of us, e.g., p. 140, he writes of the "secret influence"—which is the theme of a well-known satire called 'Secret Influence directing the New Parliament,' 1784—as if Earl Temple, in the guise of a serpent, beguiled the stupid king on his throne; the fact is the occult worker is the gaunt, hard-featured Earl of Bute, who from behind whispers false counsel to his thick-headed sovereign. These are the chief shortcomings in a production which owes much to the fact that it evidently has been a labour of love. Though from its very nature liable to such defects as those pointed out, it suffers less from them than books on other subjects would suffer; and its gossip, and, above all, its numerous illustrations, will have an inexhaustible attraction for the general reader, and also for the student of manners, satire, and costume, to say nothing of lovers of wit and humour, who ought to thank Mr. Grego for every page they read.

*The Great Historic Galleries of England* (Sampson Low & Co.) is edited by Lord R. Gower. Of this publication the first and second parts are before us, and contain, besides light sketches by the editor, very good photographs from pictures in the Bridgewater Gallery, Stafford House, and Castle Howard, including the Raphael of the first collection, Van Dyck's 'Earl of Arundel,' and Reynolds's 'Caroline, Countess of Carlisle,' from the second and third respectively. This publication deserves to be one of the most popular of "drawing-room table books."

*Sculptors of the Present Day*, edited by W. Hooe (W. Poole), contains a "List of the Profession in 1880," which may be useful

and is susceptible of improvement, especially in regard to the grammar of the brief biographies appended to some of the names. Sir J. Steele is said to have been "educated at Aberdeen, and put to the profession of an artist, but subsequently preferring sculpture, studied at Edinburgh and Rome." Of the productions of Mr. H. Montford it is said that "The poetic, and allegoric, and relievi are the class of works chiefly selected" by him. "Mr. Simonds has more particularly cultivated the ideal, and especially the nude figure." Another gentleman "followed the trade of a pianoforte maker, but subsequently took up the calling of sculpture." Pianoforte making is not a trade, but it may be a craft. It is plain that Mr. Hooe is not a writer "by trade."

#### THE TORLONIA MUSEUM AT ROME.

THE Torlonia Museum, a creation of the present Prince Alexander, occupies the whole block between the Corsini Palace and the Porta Settimiana, between the foot of the Janiculum and the Lungara. The prince did not lavish much money on the building itself, foreseeing, perhaps, that its magnificent contents would sooner or later migrate to foreign countries, and make a better show in the castles of foreign Cæsars. He levelled the ground of the old Corsini kitchen garden, paved it with asphalt, and divided it into galleries 200 ft. long by 18 wide. These galleries are separated from one another by means of curtains of dark reddish cloth, drawn across the wooden columns which support the roof; other curtains, very cleverly arranged, subdivide each gallery into compartments, affording room to six works of art only. The ingenuity of such contrivance is worthy of notice by all those who have to arrange temporary exhibitions of statuary; the cost is nothing; the effect is beautiful and well suited to bring forth the works exhibited in their fullest details, not only on account of the harmonious hue of the background, but also on account of the restricted number of pieces exhibited in each compartment. The attention of visitors is concentrated upon single objects, and the eyes do not wander over endless rows of statues and busts, as is the case with the Museo Pio Clementino, with the long gallery of the Capitol, &c. A few choice objects, such as the athletic and archaic statues, the large sarcophagi, &c., are exhibited in separate rooms of more elaborate design.

Three names will be mentioned for ever with the Torlonia Museum. That of the owner, who spared no money to make it the largest, if not the best, private collection of antiques in the world; that of Pietro Ercole Visconti, the scientific manager of the business and the writer of the illustrative catalogue; that of Prof. Gnaccarini, the late sculptor, who did the restorations so cleverly as to turn the antique into modern and the modern into antique.

The marbles, nearly six hundred in number, come from various places. The bulk of the collection belongs to the once famous Galleria Giustiniani, which, like the Mattei, the Veroesp, &c., shared the decline and fall of the family whose pride it had been. A great many marbles were dug up among the ruins of Porto, the harbour of imperial Rome, built by Claudius and enlarged by Trajan; others come from the farms of S. Maria Nuova and Statuario, which occupy the site of the magnificent Villa Quintiliorum. Smaller groups have been derived from the Vitali collection, from the Villa Albani, from the Villa Torlonia, on the Via Nomentana, from the Ruspoli Palace, from Bovillæ, Centocelle, and Cures.

The most noticeable among the Giustiniani marbles are: (23) the portrait bust of an ugly girl, *IVNIA. MARCI. FILIA. FLAVILLA*, but full of life and pathos; (31, 32) two statues of Isis in bigio morato, one erect and composed, the other stepping towards the right, both with



magnificent draperies, but headless and armless: the restorations are of the seventeenth century, and not happy ones; (41) a replica of the Venus of Alcamenes, in good preservation; (100) Prometheus, a colossal figure, representing the son of Iapetus in the act of stealing fire from heaven, or perhaps in the act of vivifying a piece of clay with which he is modelling the new man: this is represented as a kind of Egyptian mummy, very small in size, and in an unfinished stage; pieces of clay are strewn on the ground; (126) a naked, headless (!) hero, restored as Sextus Pompeius; (170, 182) two crouching Venuses, which, like the one in the Vatican, are copies executed by a mere technical artist of a widely celebrated original: the head and arms of one of the two were restored by Algardi, who failed to catch the ideal outlines of the goddess of beauty; (400) the celebrated Vesta Giustiniani, the gem of the whole museum. The charms of this lovely statue are beyond description. The lofty but simple composure, the quiet dignity of the goddess, the ideal expression of her face, fascinate the eyes and the mind of the observer more forcibly than most of the later and more gracious productions of the Greek chisel. The masses of drapery and the sweep of the folds, although falling regularly in a perpendicular line, are not monotonous because, in spite of the stiffness of the heavy stuff, which prevents it from fitting close to the figure, one can imagine, and in fact almost trace, the beautiful and graceful lines underneath.

From the Villa Albani many works have been transferred to the Lungara Museum, notwithstanding the laws which actually forbid with us the breaking up of collections like the Albani without the sanction of the Government. To avoid any trouble, the marbles are being removed one by one at long intervals, and casts of the works removed are set up at once in the vacant spaces, made so skilfully that very few have noticed the substitution. Among the Albani contributions to the new gallery the most important are: (67) head of Alcibiades, affording a fair notion of the personal attractions of this extraordinary man; (290) the bas-relief representing a poultterer's shop, so graphically described by Zoega, i. 27, and Braun, 377, n. 16; (268) Pan and Olympus; (276) the famous Bacchic vase; (290) the ornamental basin with the labours of Hercules, found on the Appian Way in the year 1762, and illustrated by Winckelmann, 'Mon. Ined.' 228; (288, 291) two basins of precious coloured marble, the unique tazza of breccia d'Egitto, formerly in the Albani Casino, and many busts of emperors and eminent men.

Porto, that inexhaustible mine of statuary, has supplied the new gallery with many first-rate works: the Æsculapius and the Hygeia (95, 96), the group of fighting fauns (115), the fine imperial torso which supports a head of Septimius Severus (136), the Cupid (171), the Hercules and Telephus (296), the Apollo (280), and the Minerva (279), which is described as the most remarkable statue of the Torlonia Museum, and as surpassing in perfection those famous representations of the most beautiful Phidian type, the Vatican and Capitoline Minervas. I doubt, however, whether it be so, because I doubt whether the head of the Porto replica is genuine. The olive-tree, anyway, the helmet, the arms, and some of the attributes are modern additions.

The marbles removed from the Villa Torlonia, outside Porta Pia, are few and unimportant. I have noticed a Niobe (141), a group of the Niobides (233), four candelabras (155, &c.), a group of Bacchus and Silenus (309), and some smaller works.

The collection of imperial busts numbers more than one hundred. Of course many of them are only supposed to represent this or that emperor or empress; but, as a whole, they bear comparison fairly well with the Roman numis-

matica. If those described *ex oraculo* as representing young Tiberius, Otho (with a long beard), Geta, Julia Paula, Julia Aquilia, Annia Faustina, Zenobia, Volusianus, &c., were classified among the doubtful, the authenticity of the collection would gain a great deal.

I come now to the question of restorations. They could not have been done more skilfully, sometimes escaping the most experienced eye. In examining the best works of the gallery, at least those which in the Visconti catalogue are described as such, one wonders doubtfully which parts are modern and which are really antique and genuine. The utmost care has been bestowed in selecting marble of the same texture and colour as that of the broken statue; the modelling of the missing parts was carefully studied after parallel and genuine works; then, after these pieces had been cut in marble, they were broken again, so as to necessitate the restoration of these restorations. Sometimes they were stained with dirt, to secure a natural hue of antiquity; they were hammered and split here and there, left without polish when the harmony of the whole required it to be done. The catalogue (save in a few instances, which make the matter worse) keeps silence on this subject, and leaves entirely for the visitor to discover whether he is admiring the work of an antique chisel or the imitative powers and ingenuity of a living artist.

This subject of restoration may be discussed from an æsthetic point of view. Artists and archaeologists have fought in its favour, on the ground that one cannot fully appreciate the beauty of ancient works from fragments unless these fragments be completely restored to the original entirety, and unless the general outline designed by the author of the work be brought into evidence. The great majority of living artists and men of science have repudiated the system, and the general feeling now is that an antique work loses one-half or more of its value when profaned by modern hands. Who can guarantee, no matter how exquisite the restorations are, that they express the feeling, the conception, the inspiration of the original? Take, for instance, the Hercules killing the Hydra, found at S. Agnese, and now one of the beauties of the Capitoline Museum. When first discovered the left leg and the monster were missing: Algardi, the great Algardi, restored both with wonderful skill. However, when, many years afterwards, the missing pieces were found, they proved to be entirely different from what Algardi had fancied. As regards the Torlonia Museum, these things are carried to such an excess that the question is no more a question of æsthetics, it amounts almost to imposition which has no excuse.

This sounds like a hard judgment, but it is justified from facts which I can relate almost as a personal experience. In April, 1874, Signor Giuseppe Gagliardi, while excavating in Prince Torlonia's Sabine farm, *degli Arci*, which occupies the site of Cures, discovered "un Cellisimo torso di statua virile in bronzo" ('Comm. in Hon. Mommsenii,' p. 416). No head was found, and, besides the head, one arm, both hands, and the right leg and foot were also missing. The torso was brought to town, restored as Germanicus, placed in the best room of the museum, and praised beyond measure in the catalogue as being the best and most trustworthy representation of Germanicus in the world.

In the hall of the athletes the place of honour is given to a torso discovered at Porto in 1866 or 1867, whose head, arms, and legs are the work of Gnaccarini. I could bring forth hundreds of similar instances, and describe one by one all the bits of marble which have grown into full-size figures or groups. Had the prince and his scientific advisers had the good sense to leave the marbles alone, to exhibit them in the same condition as they had come down to us, the museum would have ranked among the finest

in the world, and its eventual sale to foreign countries would have been mourned over as a national loss. As it stands now, I doubt whether it would find purchasers, notwithstanding many good and some few unique works. R. L.

#### SALE.

ON Saturday last Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold the following pictures: E. Nicol, "Insolvent," 117l. A. J. Daiwaille, A Landscape, with Figures and Animals by E. Verboeckhoven, 111l. P. Graham, A Rough Sea on the Scotch Coast, 210l. F. Danby, The Deluge, 105l. A water-colour drawing by W. Hunt, A Cottage Interior, fetched 70l.

#### Fine-Art Society.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS announce an important sale, that of the whole of the collections of pictures, engravings, and books belonging to the Earl of Hardwicke, the chief ornaments of Wimpole Hall. The pictures will be disposed of on the 7th of August; they include ancestral portraits and many good works by the old masters. Among the former are Reynolds's 'Master P. Yorke with a Robin,' one of the same master's portraits of the Marquis of Rockingham, others of the second Earl of Hardwicke, the Hon. John Yorke, and Archbishop Secker. Besides these are works by Zuccheri, Ravesteyn, Van Dyck, Dobson, Walker, Van Somer, Jonson, Old Stone, Hogarth, Gainsborough, and others. The engravings will be sold on the 9th and 10th of August, the books on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of that month. It is to be hoped the National Portrait Gallery and the British Museum may not be compelled to forego this opportunity of enriching the national collections.

We understand that Mr. M. Huish succeeds Mr. S. C. Hall and the late Mr. Dafforne in the management of the *Art Journal*, and that it is intended to elevate the tone and improve the quality of our contemporary, so that it may compete with the *Portfolio*. This is a well-merited compliment to Mr. Hamerton and Messrs. Seeley, and they will appreciate it.

We regret to announce the death, after a painful illness, of Mr. J. C. Moore, the well-known artist, who was born at Gainsborough in 1829. He was the eldest son of Mr. William Moore, a portrait painter, who afterwards settled in York, and he became a student at the Royal Academy in 1851, and for some time followed his father's profession of portrait painter. He spent most of the winters between 1858 and 1866 in Italy. These visits opened to him a wealth of fresh artistic impressions of which he largely availed himself. If his works are not remarkable for extraordinary genius or great powers of execution, they are distinguished by good taste, sweetness, and simplicity of rendering. His water-colour drawings are perhaps better known than his oil pictures. The quiet, neutral tones of his portraits soothe and refresh the eye in an age in which purity and unity of tone are exceptional. Of late he has painted few landscapes. His scenes in the neighbourhood of Florence, from the heights of San Miniato or in the Val d'Arno, or of those of the Roman Campagna and on the banks of the Tiber, combined qualities not often attained—much subtlety of line and delicacy of colour. The long stretch of St. Peter's and the Vatican in the twilight, the serious gloom of the valleys of the Campagna with the fragment of a ruin cropping up, a broken aqueduct striding from ridge to ridge, the grey river gliding between its banks at the hour of Ave Maria, with a lazy barge slowly dropping down the stream, have been painted by Mr. Moore as they have hardly ever been painted before. As to his personal character, he leaves a valued memory behind him. His integrity, friendliness, and sincerity won the esteem of all who knew him.

He was buried at Highgate Cemetery on the 15th inst.

THE alterations in the Sculpture Galleries, Print Room, and Zoological Department of the British Museum, of which we spoke last week, are likely to be of an extensive and, for a time at least, inconvenient character. The studies and store rooms of Dr. Günther's department are to be, it is said, abandoned bodily; the corridor leading to the Print Room and the studies attached to that department are all to be pulled down, to make room for an extension of the Sculpture Galleries on the site they occupy. The Print Room proper will remain as now until the new buildings are erected in the Secretary's garden. Meanwhile access is to be afforded to the existing room by means of a sort of flying bridge over the roofs or a passage constructed below. All these arrangements, which will not be costless, are but temporary. Dr. Günther goes to South Kensington with all his belongings.

THE "patrons" of the Watson-Gordon Professorship of Fine Art in the University of Edinburgh met on Friday of last week, and elected Mr. Gerald Baldwin Brown, M.A., late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, to fill the new chair. So little interest was taken by the patrons in the matter that but few of them attended, and Mr. Hamerton's claims were ignored.

THE Municipal Museum at Venice, which is now housed in the Fondaco dei Turchi, was opened on the 4th of July. The Fondaco has been mercifully "restored." At the opening ceremony a madrigal of Lotti's was sung which was first performed in 1737, at the wedding of the Adriatic.

## MUSIC

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S THIRD PIANOFORTE and MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, illustrating his 'NOTES upon NOTES,' dedicated by special permission to their Royal and Imperial Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, SATURDAY MORNING, July 31st, Royal Academy, at Two o'clock.—Particulars of Mr. W. H. Holmes, 36, Beaumont Street, W.

MISS FLORENCE SANDERS (pupil of Mr. W. H. Holmes) begs to announce her MORNING INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT at St. George's Hall, W. July 26th, at Three o'clock. The Programme will include Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata, for Violin and Pianoforte; Mendelssohn's Trio in D Minor, for Violin, Violoncello, and Pianoforte. Mr. W. H. Holmes will play with Miss Florence Sanders in Duet by Hiller for Two Pianofortes (first time of performance in this country), also Duet for Two Pianofortes, 'Benedictiana' (dedicated to Lady Benedict), by W. H. Holmes; and in Quartet for Two Pianofortes and Four Performers (W. H. Holmes). Further particulars will be duly announced.—Tickets (10s. 6d., 5s., 3s.) to be had of Messrs. Cramer, Regent Street, W.

## THE WEEK.

### THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.

No special remarks are needed concerning the concluding performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, and we may at once proceed to make whatever comment is necessary on the general features of the season. At Covent Garden the record is one of remarkable dreariness, affording no standpoint on which to base hopes for the future, and compelling the impartial observer to adopt the attitude of a pessimist. If the object had been to do as little as possible for art and as much as possible in the interests of the iniquitous star system, little if any modification of the policy actually pursued would have been necessary. It was remarked at the outset that the promised novelties were strangely ill-chosen, and the result has not tended to alter that opinion. Hérold's 'Le Pré aux Clercs,' charming as it is, is quite unsuitable to the Covent Garden stage, and M. Cohen's 'Estella' proved, as was anticipated, a complete failure. It is difficult to comprehend the motives which could have actuated the director in presenting these operas, while there are works of the highest class waiting

for a hearing. If we glance at the list of operas performed during the season, we find no room for consolation. Mr. Gye boasts of a *répertoire* of nearly sixty operas, but this number includes many recent failures not likely to see the light again. From the remainder the selection has not included many of the finest works, amongst which may be named 'Robert le Diable,' 'L'Étoile du Nord,' 'Guillaume Tell,' 'Aïda,' 'Masaniello,' 'Fidelio,' 'Der Freischütz,' 'Tannhäuser,' and 'Der Fliegende Holländer.' Among the operas most frequently given have been 'Lucia,' 'La Sonnambula,' 'I Puritani,' and 'La Traviata.' In other words, Mesdames Patti and Albani, still in the plenitude of their powers, have controlled events to a large extent, and a third star has been discovered in Madame Sembrich, whose exceptional vocal gifts have proved most attractive to the public. The season has therefore been dedicated to the *prime donne*, and the director has found his justification in the fact that the material support accorded to the establishment has been greater than of recent years. While a sufficient number of the patrons of high-priced Italian opera evince contentment, and even gratification, at the present condition of affairs, it seems a hopeless task to protest in the name of art. With the exception of Madame Sembrich, the *débuts* of the season have been unimportant and few in number. Madame Verni and M. Devilliers appeared but once, and M. Engel can only take second or third rank even in the present generation of tenors. A lack of refinement has been the chief fault of the orchestra, and the same remark will apply to the chorus, though in this department Covent Garden stands higher than Her Majesty's. As regards the *mise en scène* and stage management generally, there is ample room for praise, and if equal spirit and liberality were manifested throughout the establishment, the Royal Italian Opera would be the first institution of its kind in the world.

At Her Majesty's Theatre the season, though chequered, has been less gloomy than at the rival house. The one mistake of the director was the revival of Verdi's absurd opera, 'La Forza del Destino,' but against this must be set the engagement of Herr Richter and the production of Signor Boito's 'Mefistofele.' Under the *bâton* of the Viennese conductor we enjoyed for the first time in this country a performance of 'Lohengrin' in which full justice was rendered to the wonderful richness and beauty of the orchestral accompaniments; and it was a pity that the *répertoire* did not contain more of Wagner's works, in order that the experience might have been repeated. With regard to 'Mefistofele,' we can but reiterate what was said a fortnight ago, that the season will be rendered memorable by its production. Despite the imperfections due to youth and inexperience, it is a work of the highest order of genius, and will maintain the position it has so quickly and unequivocally won. Let it be remembered to Mr. Mapleson's credit that in 'Faust,' 'Carmen,' and 'Mefistofele' he has introduced to English musicians the three most successful operas of the last twenty years. The non-fulfilment of his promise to produce the Baron Bödog d'Orczy's 'Der Rene-

gade' may be readily pardoned. The new singers have been more numerous than at Covent Garden, although no artist of the highest rank has appeared. Mdle. Lilli Lehmann and Madame Robinson more than justified their engagement, and it is unaccountable that they should each have appeared in but two parts. Signor Ravelli with his fine voice, entirely free from *vibrato*, is a very acceptable addition to the list of tenors. Mdle. Nevada will be better with further training, but Madame Marie Louise Swift and Signor Lazzarini proved themselves unworthy of the establishment. Mesdames Marimon, Vanzandt, Crosmond, Salla, and Cary, though advertised in the prospectus, have not appeared; nor have Signor Fancelli, Signor Papini, M. Ordinas, and M. Roudil. The orchestra was at first out of form, owing to the change of conductors, but latterly there has been little to desire, and Signor Arditì may be complimented on the general result. Some improvement has also been noticeable in the stage management, and the mounting of 'Mefistofele' is worthy of great praise. But the necessity for a revision of the chorus is still apparent. The matter should not be one of great difficulty, and the credit of Her Majesty's Theatre demands that there should be no delay.

We append a list of the operas given at both theatres, with the number of performances of each: 'Faust,' 9; 'Carmen' and 'Lucia,' 8; 'Lohengrin' and 'Mefistofele,' 7; 'La Sonnambula' and 'Mignon,' 6; 'Don Giovanni,' 'Rigoletto,' 'La Traviata,' and 'I Puritani,' 5; 'Il Trovatore' and 'Il Barbiere,' 4; 'Le Roi de Lahore,' 'Favorita,' and 'Les Huguenots,' 3; 'Le Prophète,' 'L'Africaine,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'Dinorah,' 'Semiramide,' 'Le Pré aux Clercs,' 'Estella,' 'Aïda,' 'Fidelio,' and 'La Forza del Destino,' 2; and 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' 'Linda,' and 'Il Talismano,' one each. This catalogue and the diverse results at both theatres tend to prove that, if one portion of the public is attracted solely by the *prime donne*, another considerable section is ready to support opera based on more artistic principles, and the prospect is therefore not so desperate as a glance directed solely at one of our lyric establishments might lead one to imagine.

## Musical Gossip.

THE copy of the petition of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, praying for the grant of a charter of incorporation to the Royal College of Music, and a draft of the charter prayed for have just been issued among the House of Commons Papers (No. 258).

A YOUNG singer from Leipzig, named Goetjes, has lately made his *début* at Frankfort-on-Main as Arnold in 'Guillaume Tell.' He is said to have an exceptionally fine and powerful tenor voice, and to excite the highest anticipations for his future.

A GRAND "International Singing Competition" is to take place at Cologne from the 14th to the 17th of August, under the auspices of the Kölner Liederkranz. It is said that already 121 choral societies, numbering about 6,000 singers, have entered for the contest.

IN Düsseldorf on the 8th and 9th of August, on the occasion of the Industrial and Fine-Art Exhibition in that town, a festival performance is to be given, selected from the works of the various composers who have held the office of



conductor there, from Mendelssohn downwards. The programme will include selections from the works of Mendelssohn, Schumann, Norbert Burgmüller, Julius Rietz, Ferdinand Hiller, and Julius Tausch, the present conductor.

DR. ARMITAGE writes:—"My attention has been directed to an inaccuracy in the article contributed by me to the *Athenæum* of the 10th inst., and, as I should be sorry to publish anything not strictly in accordance with fact, I hope you will allow me to correct the mistake which I inadvertently made. I stated that Mrs. Gardner wished to build almshouses for the older blind, in connexion with her proposed institution at Windsor. On referring to her original scheme I find that the asylum she there contemplated was intended only for former pupils of the proposed Gardner institution, and that the old and infirm blind in general were not intended to participate in the testator's bounty. In Mrs. Gardner's last scheme, which is now before the Court, the asylum plan has been given up, and pensions are proposed instead for the same class, viz., for former pupils of the institution."

HERE ALBERT HAHN, the editor of the highly esteemed musical journal *Die Tonkunst*, died on the 14th inst. at Lindenau, near Leipzig, in the fifty-second year of his age.

## DRAMA

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGER, MR. HENRY IRVING. Every Evening (except Saturday), at 7.45, 'THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,' 24th and Last Six Performances. SHYLOCK, MR. IRVING; PORTIA, MISS ELLEN TERRY. Concluding with 'IOLANTHE,' MISS ELLEN TERRY and MR. IRVING. This (Saturday) Evening, at 8.20, 'THE BELLS,' last Performance (MATTHIAS, MR. IRVING), and 'IOLANTHE' (MR. IRVING and MISS ELLEN TERRY). Last Morning Performance of 'THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,' to-day (Saturday), at 3 o'clock. SHYLOCK, MR. IRVING; PORTIA, MISS ELLEN TERRY.—Box-Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5. MR. IRVING'S ANNUAL BENEFIT and last night of the Season, Saturday Evening, July 31st.

## THE WEEK.

GAITEY.—'Colonel Sellers,' a Dramatic Sketch, in Five Acts. By Mark Twain.

AMERICA has sent us hitherto many noteworthy actors and no noteworthy drama. The few pieces with the slightest pretence to local colour which have reached us from America have been mere alterations of works with which we were already familiar. Another turn has been given to the dramatic kaleidoscope, and the well-known odds and ends have assumed another pattern. Contrary to general expectation, the development in America of a new vein of humour and a new school of fiction has been followed by no outbreak of dramatic fervour, and the poets and novelists of the United States are apparently as destitute of invention and of stagecraft as their English rivals. America seems, indeed, content to be to England in respect to drama what Belgium is to France: to live as far as possible upon our produce, and in her most ambitious efforts to go no further than imitation. 'Colonel Sellers,' as Mark Twain has called a dramatic version of his novel of 'The Gilded Age,' is one of the most disappointing works ever set before the public. Its central figure has a certain air of novelty, and its principal action is so far American that the incidents are possible only in the United States. Here all that can be said in its favour ends. It is a satire in the shape of a melo-drama; it blends together in the most incongruous fashion the most irreconcilable things, and it is, in addition, shapeless, inartistic, unedifying. Seldom has an English audience received with more toleration a piece with less claim upon consideration. As plainly as in spoken language did the action of the

public assert that it was reluctant to pronounce a verdict of failure upon a piece by an author to whom in other lines of art it was indebted, and upon an actor who came as a stranger among us and disclosed the possession of genuine powers. A failure none the less, in spite of Mr. Raymond's acting and Mark Twain's reputation, the drama was. The chief incident consists of the slaughter by a girl of her lover and her acquittal of the charge of murder by an American jury. Anything more distasteful than the proceedings in the trial cannot well be conceived. In front of the audience during the entire action stands a woman known to be a murderess, since the audience has witnessed the perpetration of the crime. Necessarily the central figure, she sits with what composure she may assume and listens to the recriminations of opposing counsel, the consolations of a comic and an irrepressible friend in the person of Col. Sellers, and the outbreaks of a jubilant negro. Except a comic funeral presented upon the stage nothing could be conceived less suitable to dramatic exposition.

In one respect alone is 'Colonel Sellers' noticeable. It is a drama without a heroine, or, at least, without a heroine in whom the slightest sympathy can be felt. Not one grateful or comfortable trait do we find in Laura Hawkins, and the small measure of sympathy the play inspires goes out to her victim. Base as is her betrayal and coarse as is her victor's subsequent conduct, the one thing a man has to do whose life has in any fashion whatever got mixed up with that of Laura Hawkins is to sever the connexion. If death comes of it so much the worse for the victim, but the severance has to be made. Turning from a play the more disappointing in its effects in consequence of hopes and expectation of something better that had been inspired, and coming to the interpretation, we find in the one character with which the public is likely to concern itself a certain amount of freshness. That this is external rather than essential is comparatively unimportant. It has novelty of a kind, and it stands out in the hands of Mr. Raymond pleasantly conspicuous in a gallery of similar portraits. From an early date in the drama the sanguine schemer has been a familiar character. Col. Mulberry Sellers has thus a hundred prototypes. To two, or perhaps three, of these he stands in close relationship. Balzac's Mercadet supplies the outline of the figure, the filling up being taken from Mr. Micawber. There is also a suggestion of that speculative uncle to whom are due the reverses of the Caxton family. From Mercadet Col. Sellers differs in respect of sincerity. No getter up is he of sham companies. Not one of the schemes of the *faiseur* would have commended itself to him. There is always a basis to his schemes, and in the case of those even which result in disaster the fault is not his. In the opening scene he puts the money of his too credulous friends in three speculations. One of these is at first successful, and the gain resulting from it provides funds with which to face temporary disasters. A second would probably realize all that is expected from it, making allowance for the difference between empty boast and real anticipation, but the steamer in which the money is invested

blows up. A third speculation proves to be all that the Colonel declares it, and land which is all but sold for five thousand dollars brings in three quarters of a million. Sanguine, then, as is Col. Sellers, and splendidly mendacious when he has to account for his own poverty, he is neither swindler nor, in the full acceptance of the word, sponge. When he has money he divides it with others, when he has none he accepts as readily as he had previously given.

In the hands of Mr. Raymond this character is almost a creation. It would be altogether such but for excremental portions which are due, we may surmise, to the actor. Mr. Raymond thus counterfeits drunkenness and presents cleverly a recognizable phase. Col. Sellers is not the man to get drunk, however, and there is no justification for his so doing. A stupid story which he relates is also an annoyance, and is introduced without rhyme or reason. Excellent, then, as is the performance, it needs to be stripped of much that is cumbrous and annoying for its full value to be exhibited. Of the remaining characters and of their exponents there is nothing to be said. A performance weaker as a whole or with less of the *ensemble* it is the aim of modern art to restore to the stage has seldom been seen.

## A GREEK DRAMA IN ENGLISH DRESS.

It is not many weeks since the *Athenæum* mentioned a performance by Oxford undergraduates of the masterpiece of Greek tragedy, the 'Agamemnon' of Æschylus. A performance which has taken place this week in London possesses hardly less interest, and should not, I think, be allowed to pass altogether unrecorded, though the fact that it took place under private auspices precludes anything like detailed criticism. I trust, however, that I commit no breach of decorum in offering to your readers the following comments.

The performance in question, though new in London, has, if I mistake not, already been given in Edinburgh. The transcript used by the actors was due to the facile pen of Prof. Lewis Campbell, and the chief performer took the two parts of Clytemnestra and Cassandra.

The rendering of the character of the Argive queen, a very man in resolve, was fine throughout, whether in her outburst of joy at sight of the beacon which tells that Troy is taken, and that her husband (and, therefore, her hour of vengeance) is at hand, in the extravagance of assumed humility with which she welcomes him home, or in the haughty shameless arrogance with which she confesses his murder to the horror-stricken Chorus, and proclaims her readiness to abide by the result. If the rendering of the very different character of Cassandra was not quite so happy, every allowance must be made for the extreme difficulty of one lady doing two such parts real justice. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of this duplication, which certainly involves the loss of some of the finest points in the play, there can be no question that the change was wonderfully effected from the queen, with her coils of golden hair piled high upon her head and the red mantle cast about her shoulders, to the Trojan princess, with robe of simple white and delicately embroidered sash, and graceful Phrygian cap crowning her dark hair. Nor was the change less complete in demeanour. The great scene between Cassandra and the Chorus was not so weirdly impressive as at Oxford, though towards the close, at the final appeal to Apollo and declaration of preparedness for her doom, the actress seemed to throw more life into the part, and

did it full justice. But it was in the final scene, where she appeared once more as Clytemnestra to boast of her deed and to defy all consequences, that she seemed to surpass herself. Nothing could have been better; every tone and gesture told.

Agamemnon is rather a thankless part, whether from the words actually put in his mouth or from the recollection one has of him in Homer; but his representative did his best to excite sympathy and admiration for the returning conqueror so soon to fall victim to domestic treachery. Egisthus marked, perhaps sufficiently, the man's insolence, though he showed more dignity than was thought necessary by the Oxford actor. An Old Bailey lawyer might, after all, make out a fair case for this apparently graceless villain, when we remember how Atreus served his father. The Herald was excellent.

The Chorus, though individually well sustained, was rather monotonous, and without the alleviation of music seemed at times a drag on the action. But it were ungracious to dwell on defects that were hardly to be avoided when the performance as a whole was so excellent. The scenery and dresses left nothing to be desired, and reflected great credit on the stage-manager. Of Prof. Campbell's version we cannot speak in detail. Though scholars might quarrel with him on special points, the play reads remarkably well, and where it has been found necessary to condense the work seems done with taste and skill. On the whole, then, the patrons to whose munificence we Londoners owe the chance of seeing this interesting performance deserve not only thanks but congratulation.

Z.

### Dramatic Gossip.

THE season at the Lyceum, remarkable for the longest run that the 'Merchant of Venice' is known to have enjoyed, will close on Saturday next, the 31st, when Mr. Irving takes his benefit. Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Herbert Reeves, Mrs. Bancroft, and Mr. Toole will lend their aid on the occasion.

THE performances for the Maddison Morton benefit at the Gaiety Theatre were a conspicuous success. Though the representation by members of the Dramatic Authors' Society of 'Woodcock's Little Game' did not rise greatly above the level of the best amateur performances, Mrs. Keeley, reappearing as Betsy Baker after a nine years' absence from the stage, obtained a remarkably cordial and enthusiastic welcome.

THE third act of 'Le Mari de la Débutante,' presented by the Palais Royal company during the last nights of its engagement, displays M. Geoffroy as Le Comte Escarbonnier, one of the most comic parts in his repertory. It is difficult to imagine a more faithful picture of a pompous, egotistical, empty-headed bourgeois. Mdlle. Legault was delightful as the *débutante*. The performance of this act supplies reason for regret that the entire piece could not be given.

FRENCH criticism has apparently learned something from the visit of the Comédie Française to London, and has commenced to censure those extravagances of style in the conventional presentation of tragedy upon which Englishmen have insisted. It is edifying to hear, *à propos* of the production and failure at the Théâtre Français of M. Paul Delair's drama of 'Garin,' that M. Mounet Sully plays the hero "avec une exubérance de moyens qui confine au ridicule." This is not the only recent instance in which one of the *di majores* of the Comédie Française has been subjected to severe censure.

THE novel which we reviewed last week under the title of 'Clear Shining after Rain,' will be published next week under the title of 'After a Dark Day—the Sun.' The former name had been already appropriated, and Messrs. Tinsley withdrew the book the moment they discovered the fact.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. J. E.—E. W. D.—Dr. K.—A. H.—received.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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